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Higher education subject to value-for-money test

Closure threat faces some universities

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

Some universities are likely to close and others to be merged under the Government's value-for-money approach to education as outlined in a new green paper.

A two-tier system could emerge, with research universities with research funding and those without. Student numbers are expected to fall by as much as 73,000 in the 1990s.

A fundamental shift in the theoretical basis of entry to higher education — the Robbins principle, laid down in 1963 in Lord Robbins' blueprint for higher education — is contained in the Green Paper. Instead of a place at university or college for all those able to benefit from it, the Government has added that the benefit has to be sufficient to justify the cost.

The Green Paper immediately ran into criticism in and out of the Commons. The Labour Education spokesman, Mr. Giles Radice, said it was "a recipe for national decline". The chairman of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Mr. Maurice Shock, said it was "a deeply disappointing document". The Association of University Teachers joined in the criticism, as in the Commons did some Conservative MPs from university town constituencies.

Although entitled Development of Higher Education into the 1990s, the green paper gives no indication of long-term funding the Government will provide. On student

numbers, there is a forecast of a substantial fall in the 1990s but no adoption of any particular figures.

Only during questions in the Commons did the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, indicate that the Government was accepting the "flow" estimate of future student demand. This envisages a 73,000 drop in student numbers from 565,000 in 1983-4 to 492,000 in 1998-7.

Britain's industrial competitors, the green paper says, are producing more qualified scientists, engineers, technologists and technicians. If this trend continues, the result is likely to be "a further fall in our relative standard of living and our ability to sustain our cultural heritage."

higher education institutions and an encouragement of the entrepreneurial spirit and positive attitudes to work, are called for. But the government says it wants to see more private money going into higher education and reliance on public funds reduced.

Research funds are spread too thinly and research needs to be concentrated in strong centres the Government claims. This rationalisation may mean that some departments or even whole universities will lose their research funding according to the green paper.

The AUT said yesterday that it rejected the green paper's attempt to put the blame for Britain's poor economic performance on the universities. "If Britain is to remain competitive as a trading nation in an increasingly technological world, we need more funding for our universities." Instead of planning for an increase in student numbers, the Government was planning for a fall after 1990. Instead of increasing investment, the University Grants Committee had announced a 2 per cent cut for each of the next five years.

The Government's policies undermined the chance of raising research standards and ensuring an adequate supply of scientists and engineers, said the vice-chancellors' chairman, Mr. Shock. Britain would reach the year 2000 producing fewer graduates than at present.

"That is not the way to improve our competitiveness and quality of life."

The Green Paper concentrates heavily on the science and technology side of higher education. Arts places in higher education as a whole are "expected to shrink".

In the Commons, several



More flexibility in our...
In order to meet the needs of the economy, we have to be prepared to shrink...
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Five years for hooligan 'General'

By Anne McHardy

FOOTBALL violence means loss of liberty. Judge Christopher Hilliard said at the Old Bailey yesterday as he jailed a Cambridge fan Les Murray, nicknamed the General, for five years, imprisonment. Twenty-four of Murray's 80-strong "army" were also sentenced for between five months and four years.

The sentences followed a near riot in Cambridge last February before a second division match against Chelsea which left the city's streets looking like a battlefield, according to prosecuting counsel, Mr. David Stoke.

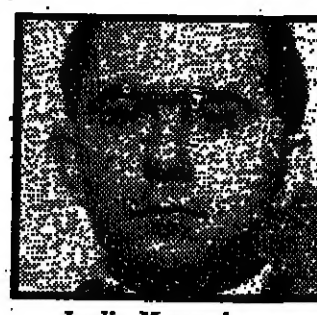
One Chelsea fan, a law-abiding man with 11 peaceful mug-shots, was behind him, 20-year-old Mr. David Ayling, lost a litre of blood after being cut in the throat with a milk bottle. Steven Robson, aged

24, was jailed for four years after admitting wounding with intent. Robson and Murray, aged 25, a window-cleaner, both had previous convictions for violence.

Of the other 23 defendants sentenced, 20 admitted affray — the same charge that Murray also admitted — and three were found guilty after denying the charge.

The 23, who included several with no previous convictions, one a young businessman and another a committed Christian, were given either prison sentences or youth custody ranging from five to 15 months.

Judge Hilliard said before sentencing the 25: "Each of you must lose your liberty... The damage to your lives is the price that must be paid to teach football fans up and down this country that football violence means loss of liberty — however young,



Leslie Murray — 'organised violence'

however good, however sad, however hard the effects on individual defendants may be."

The court had been told that Murray and his army — called the Cambridge Casuals because of their Pringle sweaters and Nike training shoes — spent two months planning the attack.

Chelsea fans were lured to an obscure pub, the City Arms, by apparently friendly bystanders and then set upon by a gang of 30.

The judge said: "This was organised, planned violence which endangered life."

Mr. Stoke told the court that the attack was planned as revenge for trouble from rowdy Chelsea fans the previous season. All the victims were peaceful supporters.

The night before the game Cambridge fans toured the city looking for Chelsea fans staying overnight and attacked a rock group because they were Londoners.

Before the game there were 80 of Murray's army on the streets. Up to 150 Cambridge fans took part in running street fights.

Cars were vandalised, passers-by ran for cover, and one Chelsea fan ran through a rose bush to escape, Mr

Stoke said. The hooligans were rounded up by police with dogs. One policeman was kicked in the back and suffered permanent injury. Forty people needed hospital treatment.

Judge Hilliard, sentencing Murray, slightly built and balding, said he was a deliberate organiser of football violence. He was banned for life from the Cambridge ground in 1983. "By your actions you have ruined the lives of several of your co-defendants," he said.

Murray's previous convictions included possessing an offensive weapon and assaulting a police officer.

Two police officers were commended. Paul Hubbard, aged 36, gave first aid to Mr. Ayling and Pc Mark Cross, aged 30, was kicked as he protected another unconscious Chelsea fan.

Nuclear blast blamed on SA

From Alex Brummer in Washington

FIRM evidence that South Africa detonated a nuclear device in 1979 emerges from official documents released here yesterday under the Freedom of Information Act.

The disclosures are certain to lead to pressure for the imposition of tighter controls on the export of nuclear-related equipment, when the House of Representatives votes on sanctions legislation against Pretoria this week.

According to the 500 pages of documents obtained from the US Naval Research Laboratory, it reached a firm conclusion that a nuclear device was exploded on a remote island in 1979. The explosion was detected by a US intelligence satellite, the Vela, but a subsequent report by the British Royal Navy in the Caribbean Sea branch was last night being accused of a "whitewash" — characteristic of a nuclear explosion — to the collision of a small meteoroid with the satellite.

While the report leans to the view that the test was carried out by South Africa, it also raises the possibility that the test was a joint effort between the two nations.

It notes that during its 15 years of existence, on each of the previous 11 occasions when a Vela satellite has picked up a flash of the kind seen in 1979 it has subsequently been confirmed as a nuclear device.

Last night, the State Department said it was "not ready to say whether the test was carried out by South Africa or whether it was a joint effort between the two nations."

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Prison officers barrack Brittan

By Aileen Ballantyne

The Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, was given a hostile reception at the Prison Officers' Association's annual conference yesterday when he stressed the need to cut back on officers' overtime so as to justify increased spending on prison buildings.

Referring to the Government's £350 million building programme for 16 new jails, Mr. Brittan said that the prison service was receiving exceptional treatment considering the present economic climate.

To jeers from delegates, he said: "If we are to justify this growth I need to be able to assure my Cabinet colleagues and the public that the prison service is making the best use of the resources it has been given." As jeering continued, he said: "I look to you to support it. I realise that it means some changes in hallowed work practices."

Figures just released by the Home Office show that in extreme cases, officers at some jails have been working 30 hour weeks and earning £505 a week gross, double the wage they would normally earn on a 40 hour week.

To laughter, Mr. Brittan said that prison officers should not be required to work inordinately long hours. Overtime had averaged 16½ hours a week, which, because overtime was voluntary, meant that some officers were working 30 or 40 hours overtime every week.

"That cannot be right — for them, for their families, for their effectiveness in the job," he said.

Last week in Blackpool, at the annual conference of the Police Federation, Mr. Brittan

Turn to back page, col. 5

NEWS IN BRIEF

Exports U-turn

MRS Thatcher has signalled a U-turn on government loans to win export orders. Back page.

Policing rift

A RIFT opened up yesterday between the RUC and Garda police chiefs over the border killing of four Ulster police officers by the IRA. Back page.

Lost votes

NEW DESS rules could deprive up to 85,000 homeless young people of the right to vote, a Home Office minister has admitted. Page 2.

Pit closure row

THE NCB was accused of demagogic tactics yesterday after it announced the closure of a North-east pit with the loss of 1,433 jobs. Page 2.

Holloway protest

A TEACHER at Holloway yesterday resigned in protest at conditions in the jail's psychiatric wing. Page 3.

Adams cash plea

STANLEY ADAMS, whose wife's suicide followed his arrest for leaking a multi-million drug firm's documents to the European Commission, yesterday claimed £500,000 damages at the European Court of Justice. Page 2.

Sainsbury's boost

SAINSBURY'S yesterday announced a 20 per cent rise in profits last year from £139.7 million to £168.5 million. Page 23.

Abortion attack

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has voted in favour of banning abortion, except where the mother's life is at risk. Back page.

Cancer risk

FOUR hundred volunteers face an increased risk of stomach cancer after a Navy medical experiment. Page 4.

The weather

THUNDERY showers and bright intervals. Details, back page.

Joseph offers future cash aid to teachers

By our Education Editor

The Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, said last night that he was ready to provide extra government money for teachers in 1986-7 if agreement can be reached in principle by October this year on teachers' duties.

Sir Keith reiterated that the Government would make no more money available for this year's pay settlement. But for the first time he set out the provisional terms on which the Government would provide extra money for teachers in next year's rate support grant settlement.

In a letter to the local authority associations he set out 14 points which the Government would like to see included within teachers' duties.

The requirements include covering for absent colleagues, and attending staff meetings and out of school hours, meetings with parents, but leave a question mark against the

controversial "midday break" supervision.

Sir Keith also wants an agreement between the local authorities and the teacher unions which would require employers to promote good teachers to higher salary scales.

His initiative, which came two days before the crucial pay negotiating Birmingham Committee meeting tomorrow, was dismissed by the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, Mr. David Hart as "no new money for this year and for the rest, pie in the sky."

"I am appalled at the continuing negative attitude of the Government on the salary issue for '85. The letter does not advance the position one iota," he added.

Mr. Fred Smithies, the general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers described Sir Keith's initiative as a "fairly blatant propaganda play" 48 hours before the pay talks. "It does nothing to help solve the 1985 dispute," he said.

Mr. Smithies pointed out that as there was no current contractual obligation on teachers to carry out midday supervision, "so they are not being offered anything new."

A spokesman for the National Union of Teachers said that the Education Secretary's offer did not go far enough, and added: "The Government now has to go one step further and make more funds available for the 1985 settlement."

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Today

What makes a captain? One of the great cricket leaders, Mike Brearley, who led England to seventeen victories, explains all in his definitive book *The Art of Captaincy*. Today, in the first of five exclusive extracts, on page 29, he tells the inside story of England's greatest win.

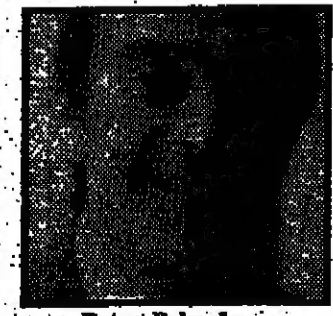
Jenkin tipped to veto City's 'glass stump'

By Martin Wainwright

Champagne corks were being loosened but not actually popped last night by opponents of the "glass stump" skyscraper proposed for Mansion House Square, in the centre of the City of London, by the developer Mr. Peter Palumbo.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, will announce his decision on the plan to the Commons this afternoon, and is expected to throw the application out. The Department of the Environment would not comment on a report in the London Standard that the tower had been rejected, but said that Mr. Jenkin would give detailed and extensive reasons for his view.

The fate of the 260-foot block, described as a "glass stump" by the Prince of Wales, has been trailed as decisive for planning policy throughout the century. But successive rejections of the



Peter Palumbo — stagnation or progress

Green Giant and the Coin Street schemes on the Thames bank, the National Gallery "caricature" and the proposed redevelopment of Lloyd's insurance building, all in London, have not deterred would-be skyscraper builders.

The Palumbo controversy has been kept alive by the involvement of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, who in-

spected models and plans of the £175 million scheme at the Environment Department two weeks ago.

The Prime Minister has met Mr. Palumbo socially on one occasion and representations were made to her directly by both sides in the dispute. Mrs. Thatcher has also inspected a rival scheme by the London architect, Mr. Terry Farrell, which would conserve nine listed buildings doomed under the Palumbo plan. The contrast between the fatty state of these and the gleaming glass tower, designed by the German American Kies van der Rohe, has been kept alive by the financial institutions to see the enormous rates in the centre of the City, particularly now that electronic communications have become so sophisticated.

Chase Manhattan has gone to Bannockburn and the Royal Bank of Scotland is moving its main premises to Islington, both in the inner suburbs.

tower in 1982, prompting the present appeal. The governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Robert Leigh-Pemberton, has voiced his opposition, and the office trend in the "golden mile" has been away from modern blocks.

Several large banks have moved into a network of restored warehouses and the architect Richard Rogers, a supporter of Palumbo and designer of the rejected Lloyd's scheme, is about to start work on a large restoration of Victorian buildings in the City.

The tower also appears to conflict with the trend for financial institutions to see the enormous rates in the centre of the City, particularly now that electronic communications have become so sophisticated.

Chase Manhattan has gone to Bannockburn and the Royal Bank of Scotland is moving its main premises to Islington, both in the inner suburbs.

Citycorp, the world's biggest bank, operates its foreign exchange department from the Aldwych, outside the City's boundary.

Mr. Palumbo is expected to sell the site if he loses, after patiently acquiring the buildings piecemeal over the past 15 years at a cost of some £10 million. Mr. Farrell said yesterday that he knew of people interested in his rival scheme who would be prepared to buy at the sort of price Mr. Palumbo would ask.

Several of the Victorian buildings were surrounded with scaffolding this week and one has been served with dangerous structure notices. Mr. Palumbo, who is 50 and an Old Etonian, is the son of a property developer from a family which emigrated to Britain from Italy earlier this century.

End to the tower of hallel, page 31; Leader comment, page 12.

CAN YOU GIVE THIRST AID?



The African Drought knows no borders. It has burned its way through the lives and land of millions of poor families in 21 countries from Ethiopia to Senegal. Fresh water is essential for their survival.

So far, Oxfam has been involved in supplying fresh water to over 30 feeding centres in Ethiopia and more than 300,000 refugees in Sudan. This is 'thirst aid'. In the long term the people living south of the Sahara need irrigation and conservation, spring protection and new wells.

This is why we have set up a new water fund — LIFECHANNEL, to channel funds directly into clean water projects which will help drought victims back on their feet and back to the land.

Only then will they regain control of their lives. Right now they need 'Thirst Aid' fast and every drop counts. If you can give, then send a donation to LIFECHANNEL today, or give regularly and we'll send you 'Feedback' — continuing information on the results achieved with your help.

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North suffering growing crisis over jobs

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The north of England is the only area in Britain to have a smaller working population last year than it had a decade ago, according to a Regional Trends, the Government's annual report on the state of the regions.

The decline—in a decade, when the rest of Britain averaged a 5 per cent rise in the working population, with a 16 per cent growth in East Anglia—is mirrored in a series of other statistics.

The North is top of the league for rising unemployment, with the number out of work increasing by 17 per cent between 1974 and 1984. It is now second to Northern Ireland in the unemployment figures.

The region also reported the highest redundancy rate of 28 per 1,000 last year, at a time when the trend in other regions was improving.

Social security payments, including pensions, now form 35 per cent of personal incomes, compared with 30 per cent in 1974. Personal disposable income fell from 64.8 per cent of the national average in 1981 to 61.4 per cent in 1983.

But the number of self-employed rose by 31 per cent between 1979 and 1984, compared with a fall of 5 per cent between 1974 and 1979. Every region except Scotland recorded a rise in the self-employed.

Outside the depressed North, there were considerable falls in the rate of redundancy, with the numbers more than halved in East Anglia, the South-east, the West Midlands and Wales.

Foreign manufacturing investment, recorded by the Government for the first time, now accounts for 26 per cent of jobs in the South-east and more than 30 per cent of capital expenditure. It is responsible for more than 40 per cent of investment in Northern Ireland and nearly 40 per cent in Scotland.

Unemployment remains high even in the prosperous South-east, where the figure was 9.3 per cent in 1983. European comparisons show that in West Germany, only Bremen exceeded this figure with 10.8 per cent.

The report confirms that the number of old people is increasing, with growing numbers aged 75 or more in the coastal resorts. But the biggest increase in the age group 24 years and over was in Hertfordshire, with the Isle of Wight one point behind. The biggest rises in births were in Bedfordshire and Cleveland, though the largest population increase was in East Anglia.

Old people tended to keep their old cars—the largest percentage of 15-year-old cars are in the West Country, with the smallest proportion in the declining North.

The South-east had the highest proportion of people earning more than £10,000 a year, but East Anglia and the South-west also had high proportions of people living on business profits and dividends. Wages in East Anglia and the South-west were among the lowest.

The South-east also had a high proportion of consumer durables except for washing machines, which were more popular in the depressed North than the prosperous South.

Regional Trends, 1985, Stationery Office, £17.50.

Notts levy challenged

The miners' leadership in the moderate Nottingham area was challenged in the High Court yesterday over its decision to impose a levy of up to £20 on former strikers as the price of regaining full union rights after the pit strike.

Three former striking miners asked Mr Justice Nolan to overturn the area union and declare unlawful its demand for a "readmission fee" of 50p for each week of the strike, up to a maximum of £20.

Their counsel, Mr John Hendy, said that strikers did not pay subscriptions during the dispute. The area union voted last November not to make strikers pay to rejoin the union. Yet the levy was imposed.

It was established custom and practice within the National Union of Mineworkers not to require strikers to pay subscriptions.

Mr David Pannick, for the area union, said it did not accept that there was an established custom and practice enabling strikers to miss contributions.

The hearing continues today.

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Prue Stevenson: "The cells are indescribable. You'd hesitate to keep animals in there." Picture by Roger Tooth

Teacher quits to fight gaol regime

A TEACHER employed in the occupational therapy unit of Holloway Prison, north London, resigned yesterday in protest at conditions in the psychiatric wing.

Ms Prue Stevenson, who had worked at Holloway for three years, spent the past nine months in the skills training unit, running arts and crafts classes for the inmates of C1, the wing for women considered to be disturbed. Most of them are on remand, awaiting trial or sentence.

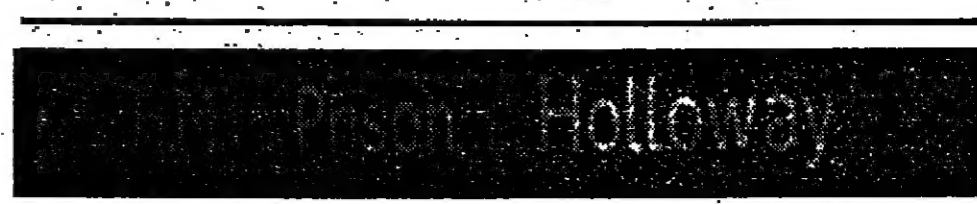
She has resigned because she feels that she can help the women more by speaking out about lack of care and facilities on the wing than by continuing her therapeutic classes.

Concern has been growing over C1, known in the prison as the Muppet House, after reports of self-mutilation and suicide among inmates.

The Home Office has appointed a committee of four prison officers, one member of Holloway's board of visitors and a Department of Health representative to look into the future of the prison. Ms Stevenson is concerned that there is no opportunity for staff to give oral evidence.

She says that women are sent to C1 because they are thought to need treatment. Instead, they find a regime aimed primarily at containment.

"C1 and the punishment block are very similar," she says. "They look the same and it's very much the same



Sarah Boseley on claims that a wing for disturbed women has too many features in common with the punishment block

regime. The women are locked up all the time and have their meals shoved through the hatch. The cells are indescribable. You'd hesitate to keep animals in there. I found it extraordinary that there has been all this publicity, and yet very little has been changed."

New arrivals generally have furniture in their cells but if they misbehave items are removed. Ms Stevenson tells of women who are put on "strips"—their clothes are taken away and they are given a linen strip dress to wear.

Gradually deprived of furniture and clothes, either as punishment or in an attempt to control them—women can be left with just a blanket, crouched naked in a corner, refusing to wear the strip dress in protest, says Ms Stevenson. These women rarely get out of their cells because they are causing problems for the staff.

There are four dormitories of five beds, but most women spend most of their time in isolation in single

cells. "Association time with other inmates doesn't happen nearly as often as it ought to. Last weekend three women were allowed out for something like one hour 40 minutes and locked up the rest of the time, said Ms Stevenson. That included exercise. Generally they go into a tiny sitting area and chat to each other."

The skills training unit is supposed to provide occupation and mild therapy for C1 inmates during weekdays. All too often, says Ms Stevenson, teachers wait in vain for the women to be brought from their cells. Only a few are supposed to be too disturbed to participate, and four of these have a special session on Monday and Friday mornings on the wing.

"We have spent day after day with the rest not coming up at all. Often, only 50 per cent come up. Out of a potential 35 or so on the wing, only 15 come over."

The reason given is staff shortages. It's extremely unsatisfactory and very demoralising. We have been asked to go down and work with

them on the wing. It would be on a one to one basis through the hatch and that's totally unacceptable."

Ms Stevenson is convinced that the self-mutilations—one woman gouged out an eye, another tried and failed, another raked a broken light bulb across her chest—are cries of despair.

Four women protested recently about the amount of isolation by barricading themselves in the lavatories of the gym, which has been open since last December—although again staff shortages mean that the inmates rarely use it. Their punishment was more confinement to their cells, plus loss of tobacco.

Ms Stevenson is impressed by Holloway's new governor, Mr Colin Allen, but has reservations about some members of his staff. "There are many decent people working there but I think a lot feel it doesn't concern them and they can get on with the job and absolve themselves of responsibility. Others have been there so long that they are entirely desensitised."

She tells of going to visit one young woman in the wing and asking an officer for permission to speak to her. Ms Stevenson says the officer replied: "You can if you like, but you won't get much out of her—we've just cut her down," and laughed.

The prisoner had tried to hang herself. She was found in time and left on her own in an empty cell on a mattress and a blanket.

Ms Stevenson says that the answer to C1's deficiencies is not easy. The problem was beyond the powers of the governor—it needed a new regime, new, more and better staff, better facilities and more discrimination over who was admitted.

Mr William Eingley, legal director of the National Association of Mental Health (Mind) said: "The problems associated with Holloway's medical services are the same as those endemic in the rest of the prison system. They follow from the separation of the prison medical service from the mainstream of the National Health Service."

Campaigners want disturbed women to be remanded to hospitals rather than prisons for medical reports, which involves overcoming the regional health authorities' reluctance to have them. They also want regional psychiatric and assessment centres, equal to the best in the NHS, for disturbed prisoners who have to be kept in a secure environment.

Appeal for diary of Scott trek

By Martin Wainwright

AN APPEAL has been launched to buy letters and a diary which may shed fresh light on the disastrous loss of Captain Robert Scott's polar party in March 1912.

The papers of Lieutenant "Birdie" Bowers have been offered to the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge University for £75,000. They are the last known records of the journey to be in private hands and have not been studied by historians or scholars since the late George Seaver used them for his biography, Birdie Bowers of the Antarctic, published in 1935.

Dr Peter Wadhams, deputy director of the Scott Institute, which needs £250,000 to reach the target, said Bowers was a key figure as the polar party member responsible for logistics. Scott referred to him as a "treasure" because of his practical abilities to cope with the demands of Antarctic travel.

"We may gather fresh evidence from the papers about why things went wrong," said Dr Wadhams. "Bowers was in charge of the provisioning and navigation, and kept logs and stock records as well as his personal journal."

Mrs Anne Shirley, polar research officer at the National Maritime Museum, has conducted negotiations with the papers' anonymous owner, who is distantly connected with the Bowers family.

She said: "Although Seaver used them, attitudes have changed since the 1930s and scholars may find things which he missed because he wasn't looking for them."

Bowers was a Clyde-side Scot who was 25 when Scott recruited him from the Royal Indian Marine—Imperial India's navy.

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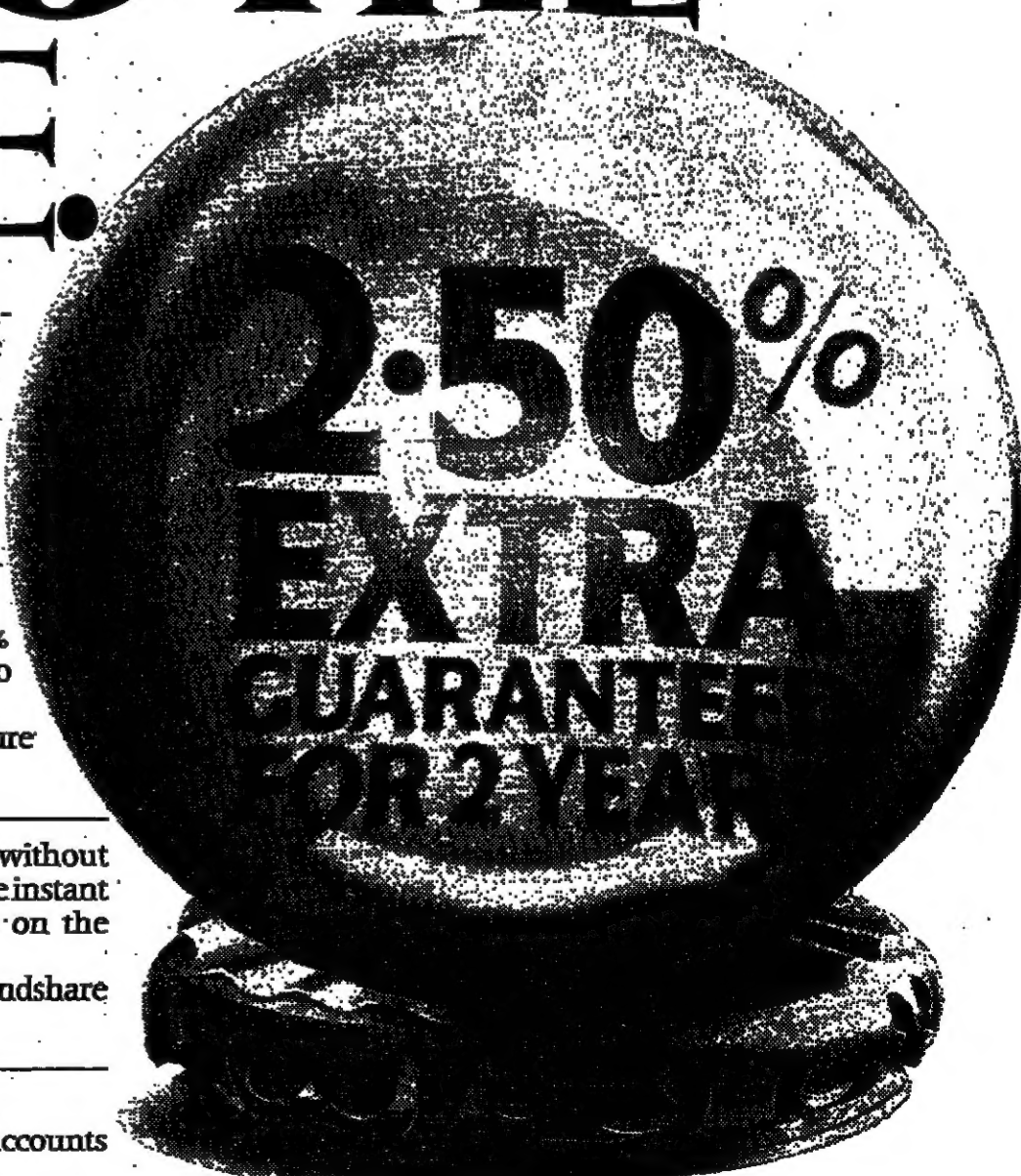
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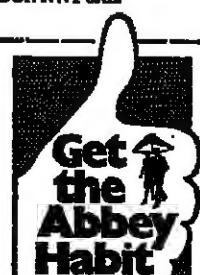
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cooking by touch

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HOME NEWS

Green paper hedges decision on student loans and condemns 'anti-business' snobbery in higher education. John Fairhall reports

Some universities expected to close in next decade

THE closure or amalgamation of whole universities during the next 10 years is foreseen in the Government's green paper on the future of higher education, published yesterday. A substantial fall in student numbers is expected from 1990.

The green paper has little to say on the long-term funding of higher education. The Government merely commits itself to provide enough money to meet student demand in the short term, based on a "low projection." This projection shows total student numbers falling from 565,000 in 1983-4 to 492,000 in 1996-7. The size of the 15 and 16-year age group will fall by 35 per cent between 1984 and 1996.

Universities already face an annual 2 per cent cut in their funds over the next

five years. But the kind of rationalised higher education service the Government wants will not emerge until another paper is produced next year. Meanwhile, any changes in student demand, particularly among women and mature students, will be monitored.

The Government expresses disappointment at the country's poor economic performance since 1975 and concerns that Britain's more qualified scientists, engineers, technologists and technicians.

The shortage of qualified manpower could be made good only if higher education were sufficiently flexible to respond quickly to new needs. Higher education should beget of "anti-business" snobbery and should seize opportunities to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit.

Research funding should be concentrated, for the sake of quality and economy, the green paper says. The University Grants Committee was wrong to say that all academic staff should engage in research.

Two types of university are envisaged: those with research funding from the UGC, and those—either whole universities or individual departments—which will lose such funding.

The green paper was postponed from January in order to consider the issue of student grants. But this has been left for a separate paper, which will examine the feasibility of replacing part of the present student grants by loans.

The Government says in the current green paper that

there is a prima facie case for considering whether a student support system "less onerous to the taxpayer" might be justified.

On the funding of student unions, the green paper says: "The taxpayer's money should not be used to fund unions that refuse a platform to speakers whose views are objectionable to some 'stable' of students. It is not the duty of the taxpayer to invite them, that prevent invited speakers from gaining a hearing, or that permit violence or the threat of violence to that end."

The Government will be consulting all sections of higher education to determine how student union policies and actions can be properly representative of the membership. If that cannot be achieved it will ask whether the automatic membership of student unions

can still be justified. It will also question whether unions need so many sabbatical officers. If voluntary action fails on these issues, says the green paper, "the Government will consider how they might be addressed more directly."

The green paper seeks a "value for money" redefinition of "the Robbins principle" on which British higher education has been based since 1963.

Robbins said that: "Courses of higher education should be available for all those who are qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and who wish to do so." This meant in effect that if you had two A-levels you should have a place.

This was reformulated by the UGC and the National Advisory Body to read: "Courses of HE should be

available to all those who can benefit from them and who wish to do so." This definition is accepted by the Government, but with the major caveat, so long as taxpayers substantially finance the higher education... the benefit has to be sufficient to justify the cost."

Higher education pay is generally sufficient to attract and keep able and well qualified staff, but the green paper concedes that national pay scales may not be good enough to attract staff whose skills are in short supply. It suggests "discretion" being given to allow merit awards to "staff making an exceptional contribution to the pursuit of the institution's aims for whom promotion may not be available or appropriate." Views are invited on such a policy.

Employers are criticised

for giving insufficient support to research and higher education. Industry should donate more equipment to higher education institutions, and arrange more exchanges of staff. It should also provide clearer signals to the institutions and to young people still at school of its requirements and opportunities.

Employers will carry more conviction in the messages they give about what they want if they accompany them with tangible signals, such as steady levels of recruitment, enhanced pay, promotion, and status. Sponsorship of able students at university or polytechnic would be particularly effective.

The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s, Cm 9524, Stationery Office, £5.80.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gaol for attack on judge

A JUDGE gaol'd a 22-year-old woman for a week yesterday after she called him a racist for sending a black friend of hers to prison.

Rachael Hill, of Wood Green, north London, was sent to Holloway prison after she shouted at Judge Gerald Butler, QC, at Southwark crown court: "You are the most biased judge I have ever come across. You are a racist judge."

"Your conduct was scandalous and the plainest contempt in the face of the court," said the judge as he gaol'd Ms Hill.

Mr Peter Hall, defending, said Ms Hill's comments were made "in the heat of the moment" and she had created no serious risk to the administration of justice. He also argued that Judge Butler should not be allowed to hear the contempt proceedings, but the application was refused.

FA Cup corruption report for DPP

POLICE are preparing a report for the Director of Public Prosecutions about alleged corruption by turnstile operators in the FA Cup Final. The move comes in response to claims that thousands of football fans slipped into Wembley illegally by paying cash to turnstile officials.

Among 114 people arrested in connection with the match six were turnstile operators and five fans described as "would-be customers." All 11 have been released pending a report to the DPP.

Telephone staff demand 6.9 pc

A CLAIM for a "substantial" pay increase is to be submitted next week on behalf of 44,000 telephone staff, including domestic, catering workers, telephonists, telegraphists and radio officers employed by British Telecom.

Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, told the telephone staffs sectional conference in Bournemouth yesterday that the target would be 6.9 per cent.

3m Britons vegetarian

ALMOST 3 million people in Britain are vegetarians or have cut out all red meat from their diet, according to a Gallup poll published yesterday.

Women of all ages continue to outnumber men in the non-meat stakes by three to two. Still in the forefront of this trend are young women, between the ages of 18 and 24, about 10 per cent of whom eat no meat. The South has the highest concentration of vegetarians, 30 per cent above the national average, and 78 per cent more than in the North.

One-year ban on cricketer

ENGLAND cricketer Chris Cowdrey was disqualified from driving yesterday after telling a court that the ban could cost him his job as captain of Kent.

Cowdrey, aged 27, was banned for a year and fined £150 after he had pleaded guilty before Ramsgate magistrates to driving with excess alcohol in Broadstairs last September after an end-of-season celebration with the Kent team.

Doorman killed at disco

A NIGHTCLUB doorman was shot dead yesterday in what police believe may have been a revenge killing.

Brendan Walsh, aged 39, was on duty when he was shot a number of times in the chest by a masked gunman at the Sands disco in Stretford, Greater Manchester. Seven men were earlier ejected from the club after a disturbance.

John Goodwin

In a court report yesterday we referred to the abduction of Mrs Shirley Goodwin and noted that her husband, Mr John Goodwin, was in prison at the time. He would like to make clear that the conviction for which Mr Goodwin was in prison was subsequently quashed on appeal, and he was duly released.

Inquiry told of fears for sisters' safety

Foster mother 'believed she would keep Jasmine'

By Sarah Boseley

The foster-mother of Jasmine Beckford told an inquiry into her death yesterday that she had understood from Brent social services that she would keep the child and her sister Louise "for the rest of their childhood."

Instead, Mrs Gabrielle Probert said, the children were taken away from her and returned to their mother and their stepfather Maurice Beckford who was sentenced in March to 10 years imprisonment for Jasmine's manslaughter.

Mrs Probert broke down in tears as she told the inquiry her reluctance to let the children return, convinced that their stepfather would hit them as he had before. When she began to foster them in September, 1981, Jasmine had broken thigh bones and Louise a broken arm.



Mrs Probert: 'begging not to let girls go'

A letter from Brent Adoption and Fostering Panel in November, 1981, told the Proberts they had been ap-

proved as long-term foster-parents for the children.

The panel's principal officer, Mr Jeremy Burns, described the couple as an "interesting and attractive family with a proven record of adoption. They had 'done magnificently' with the two children.

Mrs Probert said that she was upset when they returned from visits to their parents. Their nappies had not been changed, and they were miserable, she said.

When she was told that the children were to be sent back to their parents Mrs Probert wrote to Mr Burns in protest. She wrote: "We were assured there was no way they would be returned to their parents in view of their previous history."

On the day the children were to go home Mrs Probert telephoned Mr Burns. She said: "I was begging on the telephone not to let them go. I felt so desperate."

Mrs Probert said that a senior social worker, Miss Diane Dietman, assured her that the family would be supervised to prevent the children being harmed again. Mrs Probert said: "I really did think he would hit them again. I did not think it would be long before he started to wallop them."

Mrs Probert objected strongly to a report written by Miss Dietman about her fostering abilities some nine months after the children had left. Her counsel, Miss Patricia Scotland, said the suggestion that Mrs Probert was considering leaving her husband if she could not keep the children was a gross misapprehension.

Mrs Probert also denied that she had complained about the children or that she wanted attention for herself more than for them. She also denied Dietman's suggestion that she had not come to terms with her own infertility.

Mr Philip Bennett, regional manager of Stevens and Carter, where Beckford worked for about 10 years as a storeman, said that Beckford was a very reliable worker and appeared to be concerned about his children. But, he said, Beckford felt belittled by Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, the social worker on the case.

The inquiry continues.

● An inquiry into the case of a Nottingham baby who twice had her skull fractured by her father began yesterday.

The inquiry into the case of Samantha Waldram, of Clifford Court, Radford, Nottingham, was ordered by Judge John Hopkin at Nottingham Crown Court as he gaol'd her father, Trevor Waldram, aged 28, for three years for assaulting her.



DR DAVID OWEN, of the SDP, and the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, put their names to a petition at the House of Commons to launch a campaign calling for 'A Fair Deal For Youth'.

The campaign, which has as its co-presidents the singer Paul Weller and the actress Julie Walters, has been organised to mark the United Nations International Youth Year.

The petition calls on the Government to "work relentlessly" to find solutions to young people's problems, including record levels of youth unemployment, inadequate housing, discrimination and nuclear war.

The organisers hope that the petition, which was also supported by the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, and Monsignor Bruce Kent of CND, will attract one million signatures.

It will be presented during a lobby of Parliament on November 13.

Mr Kinnock said: "I only wish Mrs Thatcher was here, demonstrating by signing that she is willing to change her policies."

The campaign organisers said Conservative Central Office had declined to send a representative.

Picture by Garry Weaser

Council wins appeal to keep baby boy in care

The advantages of a child being raised by its natural parents cannot outweigh the risk of baby battering, the Appeal Court ruled yesterday.

Lord Justice Fox and Sir Roger Ormrod over-ruled a High Court judge who had decided that a baby boy, aged four months, should be returned from the care of Barnsley Borough Council to his unmarried parents.

They allowed the council's appeal and ordered that the baby remain in care.

The court had been told of a history of injuries to the boy's two stepbrothers and step-sister, who were in care. One had been deliberately burned with an electric fire.

Sir Roger said the issue was

whether the advantages of the mother and father bringing up the baby, who had not been injured, were sufficient to justify the risk.

"The risks are very formidable and the advantages, to put it mildly, doubtful," he said.

The baby was the child of the mother's live-in boyfriend. The other children had different fathers. The boyfriend was suspected of causing some of the other children's injuries.

Sir Roger said the High Court judge's principal reason for returning the baby to his parents was that he was the boyfriend's own child.

"I regret I cannot accept that that is sufficient to justify taking the formidable risk," he added.

Judge scorns probation officer's plea for 'brute'

A judge said yesterday that a probation officer's suggestion that a man who battered his baby needed support and psychiatric help was rubbish.

Lord Justice Lawton said: "In a long career on the bench I have never heard such rubbish. What this man needs is punishment—he is a brute."

The baby suffered skull and body fractures.

An unnamed woman probation officer said in a report to Appeal Court judges yesterday that Haywood needed the "a" going support of the probation officer. Haywood felt that the baby had rejected him.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr Justice Simon Brown, said the Nottingham trial judge was right to say that fathers who beat children deserved severe sentences. But justice did not require six years and the sentence was reduced to four years.

'Libya paid plot man'

A British businessman arrested yesterday in an alleged assassination plot against a former Libyan premier had been paid \$100,000 by the Libyans, a court was told yesterday.

Detective Chief Inspector Angus McIntosh, of the anti-terrorism squad, told Huddersfield magistrates' court that Anthony Gill, aged 38, a company director, of Colchester, Essex, said to police that he received \$100,000 between August and October last year.

In August Mr Gill is alleged to have helped a brother-in-law of the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, to leave Britain without a passport just before he was due to stand trial on drug charges.

Mr Gill is accused of conspiring with Mr Godfrey Shiner, aged 47, a businessman from Warwickshire, to pervert the course of justice by assisting Mohammed Shehleyr evade the trial.

Mr Steven Harvey, for Mr Gill, asked for reporting restrictions to be lifted and said the \$100,000 was to cover business expenses and "up front" money.

He added that Mr Gill and Mr Harvey were detained at the end of October "on another matter of conspiracy to assassinate one of Colonel Gaddafi's very powerful opponents" but no charges were brought.

Bradford survivors help in video reconstruction

By Malcolm Pithers

West Yorkshire Police announced yesterday that they had carried out an unusual reconstruction of events leading up to the Bradford football fire.

The exercise was carried out in secrecy at Bradford police headquarters on Sunday night when 60 survivors were asked to wear the same clothing as they were on the day of the fire and to position themselves in the same seats.

Copies of a video recording made by the police will be given to Mr James Turnbull, the coroner, and Mr Justice Popplewell, who will chair the judicial inquiry.

The police issued a statement merely confirming yesterday that the unusual identity parade had taken place.

Detective Superintendent Kevin Cooper, the man in charge of the investigation into the cause of the blaze, spoke to the survivors for 10 minutes and instructed other officers to make the video recording.

It is not clear whether this particular recording will be used in evidence at the inquiry or inquest.

The judicial inquiry into the blaze will begin in Bradford on June 5 and the inquest will be resumed at a later date.

The police said yesterday that they were not certain of the identities of four people who may have occupied seats numbers 143, 144, 145 and 146 along row P in the G block seating area.

33 million a year, its survey revealed that 68 per cent of people near Stansted would prefer no expansion.

Gallup interviewing 603 people living within 10 miles of Heathrow, found that people backed terminal five because of better job prospects.

Some 428 residents within 10 miles of Stansted determined that the most favoured expansion was to limit capacity at 3 million passengers a year.

Benefit ruling 'will be studied'

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

A JUDGE'S ruling that Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, had failed to "consult councils over emergency regulations to close a housing benefit loophole" is expected to force the Government to review its consultative methods.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which won the ruling on Monday, yesterday said it had implications for other areas of policy, including changes in housing subsidies, planning regulations and timetables for school closures.

The case had been brought by the AMA after Mr Fowler rushed through the Commons emergency regulations to close a benefit loophole after an article in the Guardian had revealed that tenants could receive between £300 and £500 a year in extra benefits by forming joint tenancies with their grown-up children.

The AMA said that not only did the minister not send them details of the changes but some of the information they received was inaccurate.

The Department of Health claimed that they had to act fast because of the impact of the Guardian article. It was up to Mr Fowler to decide whether constituted adequate consultation.

Mr Justice Webster ruled: "There is no degree of urgency which absolves the Secretary of State from the duty to consult."

Mr Fowler could not decide what was an adequate consultation period as this was a matter for the courts. He had failed in his duty to consult and receive assistance from those who would be responsible for administering the regulations.

"There was and still is plenty of scope for such assistance," said the judge. But he would not quash the regulations because of the problems that would cause. The Department of Health should pay its own costs and meet 80 per cent of the AMA's legal bill, estimated at about £45,000.

Mr Edward Cantle, the under-secretary responsible for housing, said yesterday: "The ruling has wide implications for other areas of policy because no one has laid down until now that adequate consultation is a matter for the law."

Following this judgment we intend to approach Mr Fowler asking him to modify the housing benefit regulations, particularly a rule which says that we have to investigate joint tenancies stretching back for 15 years to ensure that they are bona fide."

Experiment left volunteers with increased risk of cancer

By Andrew Vaitch, Medical Correspondent

Four people face an increased risk of stomach cancer after volunteering for a medical experiment at the navy's hospital in Gosport.

The healthy volunteers, two civilians and two navy personnel, have not been compensated after they contracted an infection during tests with a new form of anticid made by Berk Pharmaceuticals.

They suffered nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain and chronic gastritis. Their stomachs stopped producing acid, and as a result they were unable to absorb vitamin B12.

The breakdown of the acid barrier to infection led to a build-up of bacteria which resulted in pernicious anaemia and hence stomach cancer. High levels of nitrates caused by the bacteria may also be associated with cancer.

The experiment was conducted four years ago at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, by Professor Richard Hunt and his colleagues. Their report of the results, published earlier this month in the British Medical Journal, has provoked concern among specialists anxious to tighten the rules governing

medical experiments on healthy human volunteers after the death of the Cardiff student, Philip Jones.

Details are being studied by members of the Royal College of Physicians' working party which is investigating trials on healthy volunteers.

The specialists want to know if the health of the Gosport volunteers is being monitored — stomach cancer can take 10 years to develop — and why the volunteers were not compensated.

The experiment was approved by the hospital's ethical committee and there is no suggestion that Berk's drug was to blame. According to the British Medical Journal report, the researchers suspect that a bug was transmitted on an electrode used to return gastric acid to the stomachs of the volunteers.

The navy's medical director, Surgeon Rear Admiral Gordon Thompson, was yesterday studying a critical letter from Dr Andrew Herzheimer, senior lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital, London, due to be published in the BMJ.

Admiral Milton-Thompson, who founded the gastroenterology unit at Haslar, said: "The volunteers have not been com-

pensated but there is now provision for compensation without prejudice."

He added: "The only inconvenience they have suffered is having had to be followed-up. A total absence of acid is associated with cancer of the stomach in the long term. But my interpretation of the data at the BMJ is that they are still capable of producing acid."

Six volunteers were involved in the experiment, of whom four fell ill, including a Leading Wren. Eighteen months after the experiment, the BMJ data shows, one volunteer was still suffering chronic gastritis, and three were unable to absorb vitamin B12 properly.

Professor Hunt, who led the research team, has moved to Canada to become professor of gastroenterology at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. He said: "All but one of the subjects were essentially back to normal 24 years after the event."

Under the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry code of practice, volunteers who suffer as a result of a procedure during the experiment, rather than suffering from the drug itself, are not entitled to compensation.

Civil servants reject lie detector tests

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A union representing about 80,000 government specialists voted overwhelmingly yesterday to refuse to take polygraph — lie detector — tests.

Delegates at the annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, whose members include scientists and officials in defence intelligence, also decided not to operate the machine.

Mr Richard Alexander, one of the Government Communications Headquarters officials who have refused to give up union membership, said that there were reports that the polygraph was about to be introduced at the intelligence-gathering centre, based in Cheltenham.

Twenty senior GCHQ managers have volunteered for tests in London and it is understood that one failed. A new building has been constructed at Cheltenham with facilities for polygraph interviews.

The Security Commission recommended in 1982 that a pilot polygraph scheme should be introduced at GCHQ after the Geoffrey Prime spy affair. Opposition to the plan among staff is widely believed to be one of the reasons for the ban imposed early in 1984.

The legacy of disgust after the Government's decision to ban unions was reflected in votes at the IPCS conference in Eastbourne to negotiate contracts of employment for civil servants.

Civil servants hold their offices at the pleasure of the Crown — in practice the Government — a concept which union leaders described yesterday as anachronistic. However, delegates rejected a motion to oppose "no-strike" agreements by about 40,000 to 35,000 in a card vote.

Mrs Thatcher rejected the offer by Civil Service union leaders of a no-disruption pact at GCHQ last year. Yesterday's motion was proposed by staff at Portsmouth naval base, who negotiated a similar arrangement in an attempt to preserve civilian jobs there.

The motion indicated disillusionment with government policies, said union members.

Churches defiant on Sunday trading

By Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

The churches will continue to be resolutely opposed to government plans for Sunday trading approved in the commons on Monday, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said yesterday.

Strong resistance is expected when representatives of the British Council of Churches and the Free Church Federal Council meet MPs opposed to the Audit Committee's recommendations on shop hours.

MPs have been sent a commentary arguing that while there is a need to amend the 1950 Shops Act "without radi-

cally changing the principle that most shops will close on Sunday," the committee has failed to substantiate its case for radical change.

"His argument seems to me that he would find it boring if he could not go shopping on Sunday," said the bishop, chairman of the General Synod's Board for Social Responsibility, referring to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

The churches would continue to argue that legislation should not create a "plateau" making all days the same. Its protest is against "the desire of Her Majesty's Government that individuals should be able to

shop when they want to without any consideration of the community as a whole," he said.

Dr Stephen Orchard of the British Council of Churches said it would want specific assurances about the right of shop workers when only 15 per cent had union membership to safeguard their interests.

The churches would welcome government concessions on the rights of conscience for those already employed in the retail industry. But the opposition to Sunday trading was the more to concern for people's rights than Sabbatarian arguments, he said.

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Suazo is forced to accept
general's political orders

Army threat to remove Honduras President

From Tony Jenkins
in Tegucigalpa

The Honduran armed forces have threatened to remove President Suazo from power, on the eve of his state visit to Washington, according to informed sources including a union leader. The threat obliged him to accept a political defeat which was announced here yesterday.

Military officers say that, on Saturday, the President was summoned to the Headquarters of the first army battalion, which controls the capital. There the head of the armed forces, General Walter Lopez, informed him of the political concessions he would have to make to avoid a general strike.

According to Mr. Andres Ariles, the head of the country's largest union, the CTE, Dr. Suazo was told that, if he did not agree, "he would be separated from the presidency for health reasons until the elections in November." American officials would not confirm the report, but one said: "I wouldn't be surprised."

It was only after he conceded that Dr. Suazo was allowed to leave for his meeting with President Reagan, accompanied by General Lopez, sources added. He left his supporters to hammer out the details.

After a weekend of intense negotiations between the country's four political parties, the trade unions, and the armed forces, an agreement was reached in the early hours of yesterday.

Under the terms of the pact, no party will be allowed

to field an official candidate for the presidential elections. All candidates will be included on the ballot and receive state funds to campaign.

Four members of the Supreme Court are to be replaced, to ensure its neutrality. Until now, it has been regarded as favouring the President in electoral disputes.

The head of the Supreme Court, Mr. Ramon Valladares, who was gaoled 50 days ago, on the President's instructions, is to be released.

The effect of these moves, according to senior politicians, will be to ensure that Dr. Suazo's nominee will not win the elections. "This is the end of Suazo," commented Mr. Ariles.

The changes could also affect US policy in the region. Dr. Suazo has been a staunch supporter of US military manoeuvres in Honduras and of the presence of US-backed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary guerrillas on Honduran soil.

However, the main now considered most likely to win the election, Mr. Jose Azcona, has said he opposes both the manoeuvres and the contra presence. "It's a question of national sovereignty: the contra have to go," he said recently. "We will have to find different ways of pressuring the Sandinistas."

In his meetings with the Reagan Administration, Dr. Suazo is trying to commit the US to a special defence pact and to economic aid totalling \$3,000 million over the next four years.

Reagan falls short of full commitment

From Michael White
in Washington

President Reagan yesterday reaffirmed his Administration's military and economic commitment to Honduras as a key element in its policy for the containment of leftwing Nicaragua.

But he did so in terms which fell short of the hopes of a binding guarantee of support should it be drawn into conflict with its neighbour.

In ritual exchanges of goodwill on the White House lawn, Mr. Reagan and President Roberto Suazo, of Honduras, both emphasised mutual friendship support, and the "serious threat of Communist aggression" posed by Nicaragua, with Soviet and Cuban support.

And, in a sop to local sentiment, President Reagan also joined in expressing support for the regional Contadora peace process, which the US is sometimes accused of having undermined.

Later, a high State Department official said: "There is no doubt in my mind that the President or the Vice-President would stand by in case of an attack on Honduras" and acknowledged the presidential exchanges as the most explicit US commitment yet.

Mr. Reagan's domestic critics fear the reverse, that a supposed attack on Honduras might be used to escalate US involvement against Nicaragua, though Honduras itself fears that the inter-American defence pact, the 1949 Rio treaty, might prove worthless in a crisis.

The background to the two-day visit is, however, less halcyon. In recent weeks the Hondurans have been sufficiently alarmed at the prospect of being left in the middle between Nicaragua and the Honduran-based contra rebels that they forced the contra away from the border. Under US pressure they also protested about Nicaraguan violations of their territory in hot pursuit of the rebels.

Murder planned as gaol protest

From Jan Deane
in Sao Paulo

PRISONERS in Brazil are planning another protest-by-murder to draw attention to their gaol conditions.

Two weeks ago prisoners in Belo Horizonte selected the four "weakest inmates, then drew lots to decide which two should die. The chosen victims, Edson Redrigues, aged 27, and Denadeth Silva, aged 23, were then kicked and choked to death by their cell companions.

This macabre crime was their way of denouncing the conditions in which they live: crammed into unsanitary cell-cells, with an average floor space of less than a square yard each. The prisoners take it in turns to sleep and are forbidden visitors. There is nowhere to exercise.

Prison officers are keeping watch all night to prevent more cell deaths. Thousands of Brazilian prisoners are being held in police stations and public gaols even after sentence because there are not enough state prisons to take them.

In Sao Paulo alone 12,500 are held like this and deaths in cell fights, riots and break-outs are frequent. In March, 15 prisoners in the town of Sorocaba dug an escape tunnel, but as they emerged, they were simply shot by the prison guards and 11 died.

A week later, 6,000 prisoners in the main Sao Paulo prison began a riot, burning and wrecking to protest at overcrowding and the delay in freeing those who had completed their sentences.

Prison and police authorities recognise the desperate need for a prison building programme but so far there are no government funds available.

New treaty for islands

GREENADA hopes to be able to complete arrangements for a security treaty with other states in the East Caribbean next month, the Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Blaise, said in London yesterday.

The treaty would mean that any one state in the region could call on the others if attacked, he told a press conference on the second day of his official visit to Britain.

He said that Britain and the US would not be parties to the security treaty. He did not accept that the US-led intervention two years ago to remove a left-wing government represented an "invasion". He said: "The American role after the treaty is agreed would be to see that the rescue was performed well not go to waste. We want to make sure that we will be able to look after ourselves."

He declined to say exactly when American troops would be withdrawn from the island but suggested it might be by the end of the year.

Too many drivers at EEC wheel

Alex Scott, in Brussels, explains why the EEC is not very far down the road towards a common transport policy.

OVER a quarter of a century ago, the European Community's founding fathers decided that a true common market should be based on a common agricultural policy and a common transport policy. The first is history, while the second remains a vision.

Today in Luxembourg, the EEC's Court of Justice is expected to condemn the 10 member states for failing to fulfil the commitments they made on transport when they signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957. This unique legal case against the council of ministers, was launched two years ago after members of the European Parliament became incensed by the triumph of national over Community interests.

And tomorrow in Brussels, the 10 transport ministers will once again tackle the task of establishing a common transport policy. This time, the Italian president of

the transport council, Mr. Claudio Signorile, will put forward a master plan setting out a series of steps for the adoption of a series of fundamental proposals.

But the latest attempt to speed things on transport seems destined to go the way of previous attempts, despite the court's ruling. Members remain deeply divided over priorities. Put simply, one camp favours roads and the other, railways. The latest addition to the basic wrangle is an attempt to cut air fares in Europe.

There have been a series of decisions in the transport field over the past 27 years, ranging from the 1970 spy-in-the-cab agreement on tachographs to the partial agreement on maximum weights for heavy lorries reached last December. But, taken together, the sporadic agreements do not amount to a true common policy.

The original terms for a common policy leave ministers wide open to criticism for "failure to act." Unlike the much more clearly worded principles of the Common Agricultural Policy, the Treaty of Rome sets out only one or two fundamental

principles, adding a vague clause about "other appropriate provisions." However, the most important and direct effect of common transport policy could be to make it cheaper to fly from Manchester to Rome or to ensure that Continental coach drivers are as wide awake as their British counterparts.

But decisions at the twice-yearly meetings of transport ministers are so rare that, at a session chaired last year by the then French Communist Minister of Transport, Mr. Charles Fiterman, he called for champagne when accord was reached. Once the euphoria had evaporated, the pitman package fell apart, to the dismay of those who had hailed a new dawn for EEC transport policy.

The agreement had been hammered out by the package-deal approach, in tribute to the strength of the road and rail lobbies. But that was also the reason for its failure; once it became clear there were still objections on a single element, the rest unravelled and finally disappeared. It took another three meetings to tie it together again.

Britain, along with Holland, is a keen supporter of the road lobby. Stacked up against them are France and West Germany, occasionally supported by Italy. The European Commission's most recent attempts to liberalise the road haulage by the heavily supported by the road lobby, have so far come to nothing. Germany, in particular, insists that there must be parallel progress on railways.

Now transport policy at the commission is in the hands of the former British minister, Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis, who disclosed recently that he was a "great supporter of the railway." It will be his task to see whether he can push things along for the next four years.

He is already threatening to make life difficult for ministers by withdrawing proposals to revise rules on drivers' hours and tachographs. This would effectively prevent transport ministers from adopting proposals differing from commission ones and from the hard-fought compromise worked out between road hauliers and unions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Warning on Soviet threat

NATO's military committee yesterday announced the approval of a key planning document which foresees a possible successful Soviet conventional attack on Western Europe by the year 2000.

The Dutch General Cornelis de Jager, chairman of the committee, said that the so-called Conceptual Military Framework would be submitted to defence ministers of 14 allied countries at a two-day meeting beginning here today.

Military sources said it foresees that measures already initiated by Moscow could give it, within 15 years, the capability to launch a full attack on NATO without necessarily having to risk nuclear retaliation or full Western reinforcement.

The document, designed to guide NATO states in their long-term military planning, says weapons to strike Soviet reinforcements deep inside Eastern Europe in the event of an attack are just as important as holding off enemy frontline forces.—Reuter.

Passport denied

SOUTH AFRICA has refused a passport to the South African Cricket Board's president, Mr. Krish Mckendrick, to visit Australia because it fears he would give an unfavourable picture of South African sport. Both the board and the South African Cricket Union have multi-racial membership, but the board argues that because it is a sporting body it is impossible under apartheid.—Reuter.

Florida fires

RAINS doused brush fires throughout northern Florida yesterday but new fires flared in parched grasslands along the south-western coast. In the past four days, wind-driven fires have destroyed 150,000 acres of swamp, brush and timberland stretching from the Georgia border 350 miles south to the Everglades.—Reuter.

Unesco cuts

THE UNESCO director-general, Mr. Amadou Mahtar Mbow, said yesterday that he would have to sack or let go 300 staff members as an economy measure after the US withdrawal. Washington maintains that Unesco had an anti-Western bias, spent too much, and was poorly managed.—AP.

Parents' folly

A THREE-YEAR-OLD has died after her Melbourne parents put her on a wagon only diet for months in the belief that it would wash away a cold. Police said that the parents were followers of naturopathy and alternative medicine. Her two-year-old brother has been admitted to hospital.—Reuter.



The Pope surrounded by academics during a visit to the University of Louvain-la-Neuve

Hopes fade for UN meeting of Reagan and Gorbachev

From Michael White
in Washington

Administration officials admitted yesterday that the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, may not even attend the September session of the UN in New York upon which they originally pinned their hopes of a meeting.

President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev still want to hold a summit meeting, but have not agreed on a time or place, the White House spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes, said yesterday. One curiosity in the situation, a well-placed official pointed out yesterday, is that the Russians have never confirmed Mr. Gorbachev's intention to visit the UN beyond remarks made by the editor of Pravda on April 22.

The consensus here since Mr. George Shultz's unsatisfactory meeting with Mr. Gromyko in Vienna last week is that there has been a change of mood, either for domestic political reasons connected with Mr. Gorbachev's need to consoli-

date his authority or because the Russians are finding it advantageous to play hard to get. The talk is now of a meeting next spring at the earliest.

Given the suddenly eager nature of President Reagan's public offer of an informal get-together with Mr. Gorbachev, after avoiding the company of his three predecessors, and the belief that agreement in principle had been signalled, the Administration has been embarrassed by subsequent lack of progress.

At the Shultz-Gromyko meeting no avenues of progress were opened either on the summit or the Geneva arms talks. Mr. Shultz said later that the two sides could not agree on a time or place. On television here on Sunday the Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, conceded that the Russians may be "backing off a little" though it was too soon to say.

According to some accounts the summit was not even raised in Vienna while others suggest that the Russians asked for a formal meeting later than the UN session in September or October.

It was reported last week that the Russians had rejected an informal meeting in New York, a visit to Washington after the UN, and that the US in turn has rejected an invitation to Moscow, not least on the grounds that it is America's turn to play host.

The report that the Soviets had proposed Vienna as a neutral alternative received little encouragement here, and the Administration would not view it with enthusiasm. But it does not rule the possibility out.

The retreat from "summit fever" here is all but completed by confirmation from a variety of sources that even if the summit were to go ahead, Mr. Reagan at that stage. Some US officials believe that the reports emanate initially from Soviet sources. Harmful exchanges over the arms control talks in Geneva have taken the bloom from hopes of a better understanding.

Russia and US to lift trade obstacles

Moscow: The United States and the Soviet Union agreed yesterday to lift some obstacles blocking better trade between them, the US Commerce Secretary, Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, said.

After two days of talks with the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev, and a meeting with the Kremlin leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Baldrige summarised the accord at a news conference and said he believed trade was about to increase.

RUSSIANS, asked recently to cut back on vodka consumption, will soon have the consolation of more Pepsi-Cola as a result of a \$2 billion deal signed yesterday with the soft drinks company PepsiCo. The government has last week announced drastic measures to reduce the high level of vodka consumption and drunkenness, but the availability of Pepsi, on sale here since 1972, should almost double because of the agreement.—Reuter.

"Patolichev and I agreed that there were trade obstacles that could be removed now," he said. The result should be improved access to national markets for firms and trading organisations from the other country.

However, a radical change in the trading picture would depend on improvement in other aspects of US-Soviet relations.

Under the terms of the accord, Soviet state trading organisations will be told that Moscow wants to increase trade with the US and that no discrimination should be applied against US firms, Mr. Baldrige said. He added that the Russians denied that any discrimination took place.

The US undertakes to "attempt to see" that Soviet firms are not discriminated against, and the US administration would present legislation to Congress to eliminate a 24-year-old ban on Soviet fur imports, he said.

The two sides also agreed to start discussions this year on a shipping agreement. Trade between the two countries has fallen back in recent years following the collapse of détente talks, the first at ministerial level on trade since 1978, had not dealt with underlying US policy towards trade with the Soviet Union, which was attacked by Mr. Gorbachev in their meeting on Monday.

Mr. Gorbachev accused the United States of trying to use trade as a political lever. Soviet objections centre on a link made by Washington in the 1970s between trade terms and the emigration of Soviet Jews and on US restrictions on technology exports.

Mr. Baldrige said he noted that since a lower-level meeting in January, Soviet firms had signed contracts worth more than \$40 million with American firms.—Reuter.

Shooting at wall denied

From Anna Fontenelle
in Bonn

East Germany yesterday took the unusual step of denying the alleged shooting of a would-be escapee by border guards at the Berlin wall and said the real victims were a deer and a bear killed by a hunting party.

The denial came as the American Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, after his first visit to the wall, reaffirmed the American commitment to West Berlin which, he said, would remain until peace had been finally secured.

The official East German news agency, ADN, said: "A deer and a bear had to serve as a pretext for disseminating lies around the world. The question is why those responsible in the West played along instead of finding out the facts. Such practices are not helpful for the process of détente."

ADN specified two different times that did not tally with reports Sunday night when the animals were allegedly shot but times during the course of from West Berlin residents, who said they twice heard shots some time later and saw a body covered with a blanket.

The alleged shooting by East German border guards, which would have taken place in a populated area inside East Germany. The reported border incident brought protests from the Western allies.

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600 released to be kept under surveillance

Freed Palestinians could be detained again, Israel warns

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Angry controversy over Monday's huge and disproportionate prisoner exchange between Israel and the Palestinians raged here yesterday as demands for the release of Jewish terrorists threatened to undermine the fragile coalition government of Mr Shimon Peres.

The long operation was finally completed just after 5 am when the three Israeli soldiers captured during the war in Lebanon flew home from Geneva. They were swapped for 1,150 Palestinian and other prisoners, many of them convicted murderers serving life sentences for terrorist crimes.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, warned later that if Palestinian guerrilla groups kidnapped Israeli soldiers or civilians in an effort to bargain again for the release of more prisoners, all those freed on Monday and still in Israeli-controlled areas would be detained again.

Defence sources indicated that the 600 men released to their homes in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and

in Israel proper, would be kept under close surveillance.

Mr Rabin admitted that there had been a great difficulty for Israel in dealing with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the small Syrian-backed group that had conducted negotiations for the exchange through the International Red Cross.

Leader comment, page 12

But he repeated that the Government which voted unanimously last month to approve the terms of the exchange — had been guided by "the supreme value of moral responsibility for the fate of the prisoners". The decision that led to the swap was done under the previous Likud government of Mr Menachem Begin.

Mr Begin broke his usual silence yesterday to say that no connection should be made between the exchange and the case of the 25 members of the Jewish terrorist underground group either accused or alleged of involvement in the killing of a Palestinian in the occupied territories.

But the present Likud leader and foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, said that legal ways should be found to release and pardon the Israelis. Mr Ariel Sharon, Minister of Industry, agreed and said he was prepared for a coalition crisis over the issue.

Mr Yossi Sarid, the leftwing Opposition MP, said that Mr Shamir's statement was shocking, because he did not know the difference between right and wrong. "Are we to sanction political murder?" Mr Sarid asked. "We might just as well release rapists and thieves," another Knesset member said.

Militant settlers who support the underground group bitterly condemned the prisoner exchange and one of the defendants in the case said in Jerusalem District Court that there was no point in continuing the trial. Early yesterday settlers opened fire on a crowd of Palestinians celebrating the return of prisoners to the West Bank town of Hebron.

The wives and mothers of 15 of the underground defendants began a hunger strike outside the Knesset. Now they have liberated over 1,000 Arab murderers, it's impossible that our



Hezi Shal (left) a tank commander released yesterday is greeted by Mr Rabin

boys, who worked for the good of this country, should stay in prison," one mother said. "It's just not moral."

Mrs Doris Rosenfeld, whose husband was murdered near Bethlehem three years ago, said that she did not condone the activities of the underground. "Now they have liberated over 1,000 Arab murderers, it's impossible that our

there's no justice here, and before the Israeli government makes decisions like this they should stop and think about how people like me are affected by it. I don't know how to explain to my boys that the terrorist that killed their father is walking around free today."

Request Kreisky to return calls off prisoner tour

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

JAPAN will seek the extradition of a Japanese Red Army commando, Koze Okamoto, who was freed from an Israeli prison where he was serving a life sentence, the authorities said yesterday.

Following a Cabinet meeting in Tokyo, the Justice Minister, Mr Hitoshi Shimazaki, said that steps would be taken to return Okamoto to Japan where he would still be liable to be tried for the massacre at Tel Aviv's Lod airport in 1972.

"Article five of the penal code stipulates that even if someone is punished overseas, he is still liable to be punished in Japan," Mr Shimazaki said.

Okamoto, aged 37, was among a group of guerrilla prisoners freed by the Israeli government and exchanged for three Israeli soldiers. Okamoto and the Palestinian prisoners left Geneva early yesterday.

Meanwhile, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, said that if Okamoto's whereabouts could be confirmed, the Government would consider steps to seek his extradition. The Israeli government freed Okamoto, knowing that he could be prosecuted under Japanese law.

Vienna: The former Chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the initiator of Monday's Middle East prisoner exchange, yesterday called off a trip to Israel, because of fears of trouble there over the release of convicted pro-Palestinian guerrillas.

"My friends in Israel called me to suggest I postpone my lecture tour, because they feared trouble over my role in the prisoner exchange," Dr Kreisky told a news conference.

He said it was feared that he would be held responsible for the inclusion of guerrillas convicted in Israel of murder and other crimes among the 1,150, mostly Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners exchanged for three Israeli soldiers.

Dr Kreisky said he had not been involved in compiling the list of those to be freed. He had only initiated the exchange negotiations, and had never acted as a mediator.

Dr Kreisky, of Jewish origin but critic of Israel's policy towards the Palestinians, said he had been invited to Israel by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East.

He had also accepted invitations to lecture at Tel Aviv and Jerusalem universities, and had planned to speak at the Palestinian University, in Ramallah, considered a centre of Palestinian nationalism. — Reuter.

Gadafy's new unity move gets nowhere

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

A Libyan envoy, sent by Colonel Gadafy to propose a union between Libya, Egypt and Sudan, left Cairo yesterday for London, after the apparent failure of his mission.

Mr Ahmed Gadafy, said by Libyan circles in Cairo to be Colonel Gadafy's cousin, arrived in the Egyptian capital at the weekend in a private aircraft and stayed at a airport hotel. According to Arab diplomats, his visit was arranged by Mr Ashraf Marwan, a London-based Egyptian businessman, who also has interests in Libya. Mr Marwan married one of the daughters of the late President Nasser.

President Mubarak refused to see Mr Gadafy, but diplomats say the envoy held a meeting with the head of Egyptian intelligence, and passed on a list of proposals from the Libyan leader, including a repetition of the call for unity between their two countries and Sudan.

The Libyans also offered to reduce the size of their armed forces along Libya's border with Egypt, in return for the Egyptians agreeing to freeze their peace treaty with Israel and the Camp David accords of 1978.

The Egyptians are thought likely to reject Colonel Gadafy's offer, as they did a previous Libyan attempt to

persuade them to abandon Camp David.

Mr Ahmed Gadafy was also sent to Cairo last July to offer President Mubarak \$5,000 million in return for cooling relations with Israel and the return of a Libyan pilot who defected to Egypt in a MIG23 fighter.

Egypt also accused Libya of planting mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez which damaged a number of ships last summer. Diplomats note that previous Libyan overtures to Cairo have usually heralded a fresh round of verbal hostilities between the two countries.

Relations have been recriminatory since their brief border war of 1977. Mr Gadafy's latest arrival in Cairo coincided with the surprise visit to Khartoum of the Libyan leader himself, who adopted an uncompromising tone towards Sudan's northern neighbour.

In his four hours of talks with General Abdul Rahman Swaridhab, who led the recent coup against President Numeiri, sworn enemy of the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadafy called on all Arab armies "to join the masses and oust reactionary regimes."

In a brief visit to Saudi Arabia, also at the weekend, Colonel Gadafy was quoted by Libyan radio as denouncing President Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan as "enemies of God and agents of Zionism."

Civilians flee Amal onslaught

Beirut: Men, women and children fled fighting around three Palestinian camps in south Beirut yesterday as Shi'ite Muslim militiamen tried to flush out Palestinian guerrillas entrenched inside.

Black-scarved gunners of the Shi'ite Amal militia raked the Sabra and Chatila camps with fire from anti-aircraft guns and poured thousands of rifle rounds into Bourj al-Baraneh, sending Palestinian civilians running from the camps to safety.

Militiamen wearing green Islamic headbands fired occasional bursts from heavy machineguns at Palestinian positions as the Palestinians fought back with rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

Security sources said an estimated 100 people had been killed and 500 wounded since the fighting erupted on Sunday night. A survey of hospitals put the toll at 70 dead and 450 wounded.

"They are surrounding Chatila. Half of it has fallen," a student who fled the camp said. Amal had taken prisoners.

"Amal is trying to push the Palestinians out and take their weapons," a Lebanese army officer near the entrance to Sabra and Chatila said. "We (the army) are here for security."

The International Red Cross and Lebanese Red Cross appealed for a halt in the fighting so that wounded inside the camps could be tended. — Reuter.

Hussein will meet Thatcher

Cairo: King Hussein of Jordan left for London yesterday after talks with President Hosni Mubarak on ways to solve the problem of Palestinian representation at Middle East peace negotiations.

Jordanian officials in Amman said that King Hussein would see Mrs Thatcher before going on to Washington for a meeting with President Reagan on May 29.

In London, a spokesman for Mrs Thatcher said King Hussein would not see her until after his visit to Washington. But the king would stop in Britain this week on a private visit and would meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

King Hussein and the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, agreed in February to work jointly for Middle East peace.

Egypt, which in 1979 became the only Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel, later suggested talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team before formal negotiations with Israel.

King Hussein has been seeking Palestinian negotiators acceptable to Washington and Israel, which refuse to negotiate with the PLO unless it recognises Israel's right to exist.

King Hussein was quoted on Monday in a Kuwait newspaper as saying that most Arab states now backed his accord with the PLO and that he was seeking a full peace settlement, restoring to Arabs all Israeli-occupied territory. — Reuter.

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 2. The BBC is not prepared to tell BSM the identity of the other persons who will be participating in the programme.
 3. The BBC is not prepared to state the estimated duration of the programme or to make any commitment about allowing BSM equal time in the programme to reply to criticisms made about BSM.
 4. The BBC is not prepared to conduct a live interview with a BSM representative.
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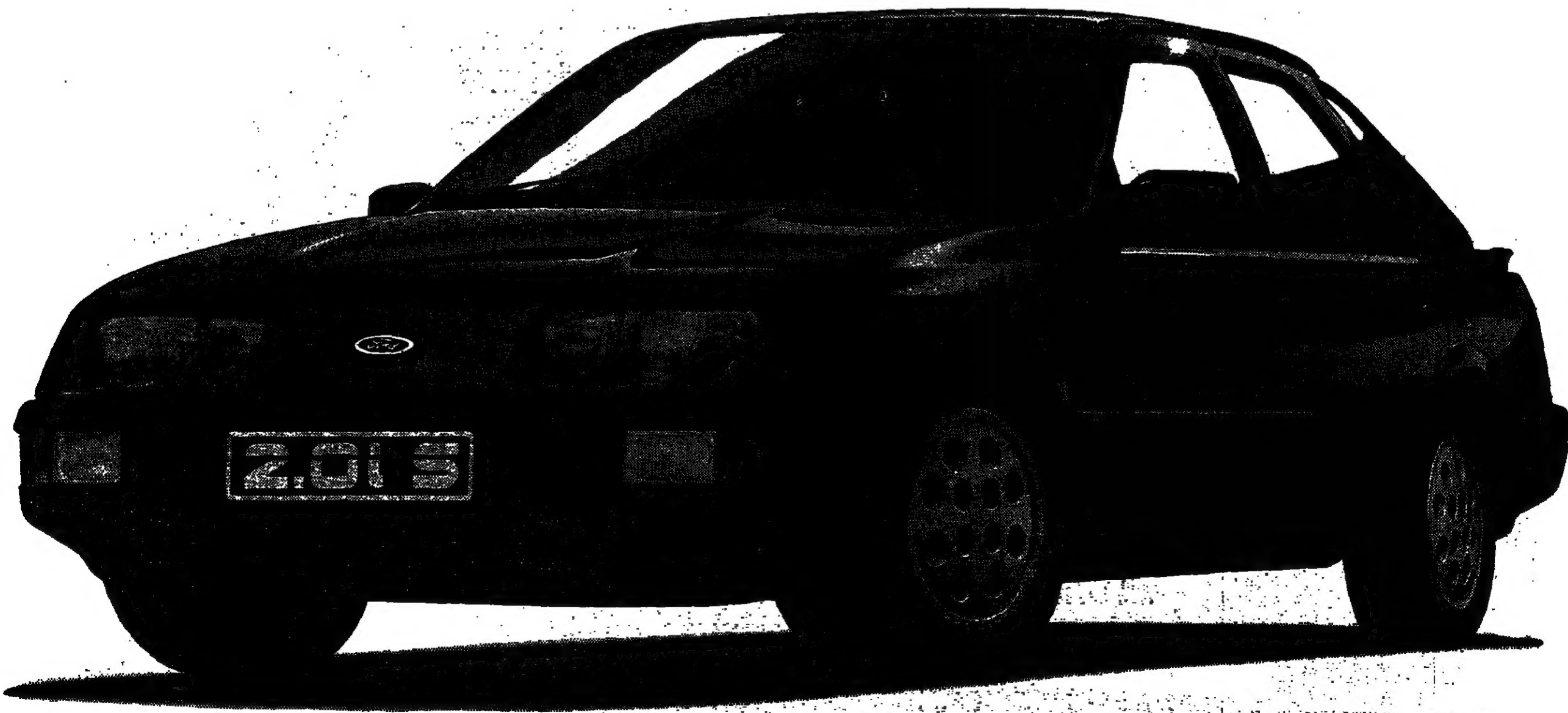
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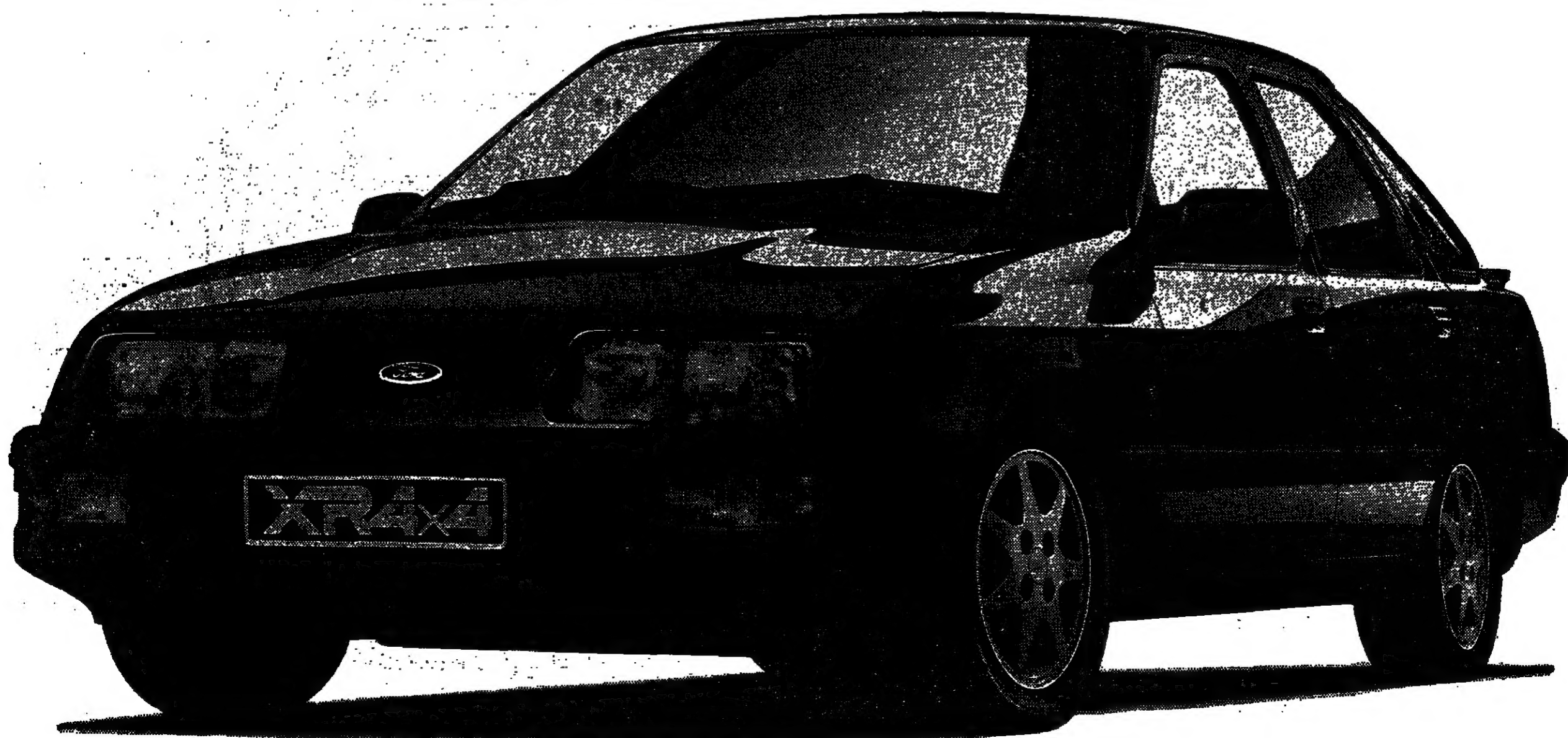
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Jayewardene is advised to negotiate with New Delhi

Sri Lanka's religious leaders seek end to crisis

From David Pallister in Colombo

A leader of Sri Lanka's Buddhist clergy has taken a political initiative to solve the growing communal violence by advising President Jayewardene to open negotiations with the Indian Government and the Tamil separatist leaders based in Madras.

The proposals, from the Venerable Palipane Chandananda, who is based at the Temple of the Tooth, in Kandy — one of the island's holiest sites — will be discussed at a meeting of religious leaders in the President's cabinet office in Colombo today.

They were first put to a conference of opposition party

Battisolea: Troops and police stepped up their search yesterday for guerrillas responsible for alleged fresh attacks in which at least seven security men were said to have been killed. Soldiers at a road block outside Polonnaruwa, in North-Central Province, said that troops and police commandos of the Special Task Force had launched combined operations after two policemen were killed on Sunday night at a nearby bridge. — Reuter.

leaders in Kandy at the weekend, but the details were made public only yesterday. The monk — the equivalent of an archbishop — also suggested that the Government take the small opposition parties into its confidence and work out a common programme — in effect a government of national unity.

This is a significant realignment of Buddhist sentiment, and may signal a breakthrough in the deadlock between the increasingly bold Tamil guerrilla groups and the Government's security forces.

For the past 20 years, the 12,000 Buddhist clergy have been at the forefront of the movement to keep the Sri Lankan state dominated by Sinhalese-Buddhist nationalism. They

were instrumental in encouraging the introduction of Sinhalese as the official language in 1956, a policy which marked the first outbreak of ethnic conflict.

About 75 per cent of the 15 million Sri Lankans are Sinhalese Buddhists, the vast majority of whom endorse the concept of a unitary state. But after the massacre of 146 civilians in Anuradhapura last week, many Sinhalese at all levels have been voicing dissatisfaction with the Government's apparent paralysis in dealing with the crisis.

However, the 78-year-old President will not find it easy to acquiesce to the clergy's advice. The Government has made it clear that it will not talk to the terrorist leaders who have renounced violence, laid down their arms, and abandoned their demands for a separate Tamil state in the northern and eastern provinces.

Relations with India are also strained, as the Delhi Government continues to turn a blind eye to the Tamil training camps and guerrilla headquarters in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, 20 miles from Sri Lanka across the Palk Strait.

Last month, when Mrs Thatcher visited the country, the President chose publicly to criticise India for giving succour to the guerrillas.

Mr Gandhi has let it be known that he has a series of demands to be met before he is prepared even to admit the presence of Tamil camps on Indian soil. The principal one is that Sri Lanka must adopt a foreign policy of nonalignment, which would mean a shift away from present close relations with the United States.

The thorniest problem is the reopening of negotiations with the Tamils. The Government will have to devise some new form of regional autonomy that will distance the hardline secessionists from the moderates, who are still prepared to talk of something less than a separate state.

The question remains whether the bitterness and the strife have gone too far for that sort of agreement.

Sikhs 'planned to kill minister'

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

Sikhs accused of planting bombs which killed 45 civilians in Delhi were alleged yesterday to have planned to assassinate leading politicians of the ruling Congress (I) party.

This was disclosed in a New Delhi magistrate's court when seven young men arrested on Monday were remanded in custody till next Monday. They are charged with plotting to kill prominent politicians of the Congress party.

One of the accused, Kulbir Singh, 25, was said to have named Mr H. K. L. Bhagat, Parliamentary Affairs Minister in Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Cabinet, and Mr Jagdish Tytler, a Congress MP for a Delhi constituency, as prime targets. A report published by two civil rights groups implicated both of them in the killing of Sikhs which followed Mrs Gandhi's murder.

Police sources said yesterday that the Delhi bombs and the assassination plot were part of a revenge campaign for the Operation Blue Star, the storming of the Golden Temple, last June, and for the November riots. They added that a number of women suspected of being involved in the plot were expected to be arrested soon.

The Government's anti-terrorism law completed its passage through Parliament last night. The Home Minister, Mr S. B. Chavan, assured the Upper House that the measure, which also bans "disruptive activities", would not be used against "genuine" political and trade union activity.

Mr Chavan declined, however, to guarantee that it would not be used against political activists if they indulged in activities

Colony's liaison group named

Peking: China and Britain said yesterday that they would put the seal on their agreement for Hong Kong's switch to Chinese rule in 1997 this month and announced the members of a joint liaison group to oversee the changeover.

At a ceremony in Peking next Monday the two sides will exchange ratification documents on the declaration signed by Mrs Thatcher and Premier Zhao Ziyang last December.

"This brings to an end a long phase which started in September 1982," when Mrs Thatcher's visit to Peking initiated the negotiations, a British embassy spokesman said.

Britain side-stepped a deadlock with Peking over the inclusion of a Hong Kong liaison representative on the Liaison group by granting full British citizenship to Mr Eric Ho, the territory's Secretary for Trade and Industry. He already holds a British Dependent Territories passport.

London's motives for including Mr Ho were not to deny China over Hong Kong representation, but to make use of his expertise as the liaison group defends Hong Kong's status as a separate territory after 1997 in talks with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Multilateral Development Bank.

Diplomats in London said reactions in Hong Kong to citizenship for Mr Ho would be mixed.

On the one hand it would be welcomed as evidence of Hong Kong representation on the group. On the other it could be seen as precedent-setting political expediency by thousands of Hong Kong Chinese.

Ratification documents on the Hong Kong pact had to be exchanged by June 30. Monday's ceremony will smooth the path for Premier Zhao Ziyang's week-long visit to London next month. — Reuter.

PoW deaths explained

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

Pakistan has finally replied to a Soviet protest delivered two weeks ago which alleged that Soviet prisoners held by Afghan guerrillas at a camp inside Pakistan were killed when an arms store at the camp was blown up.

Pakistan's version of the events of April 27 is that "agents provocateurs" had infiltrated from Afghanistan and were all killed when explosives were carried "detonated" in a skirmish with Afghan refugees.

There were no Soviet prisoners, said the Pakistani official statement. The Soviet version of events was wrong. It was based on "unsubstantiated press reports."

Those reports, from reliable Afghan exile and Pakistani official sources, said that several Soviet and Afghan prisoners, in an attempt to secure release from their guerrilla captors, seized an ammunition store at a guerrilla camp inside Pakistan.

Pakistan's latest version of events is completely different from its first. It said that there had been a clash between rival groups of refugees.



A Kanak militant in New Caledonia breaks a gun seized from Melanesians taken hostage on a farm owned by Europeans. The hostages were later freed. France promoted to ministerial rank its special envoy, Mr Edgard Pisani.

Blacks hit by slump

From Iain Guest in Geneva

South Africa's black labour force is suffering from a 25 per cent unemployment rate, falling incomes, and increased taxation, according to a new report by the International Labour Organisation.

The report, to be presented to the ILO annual conference here next month, says that the apparatus of apartheid, while less overtly racist than in earlier years, is being used to intensify black unions and add to the misery of the recession.

It says that unemployment has gone up because of a falling rand, coupled with a 12.5 per cent inflation rate. Pretoria, faced by an external debt of \$14.8 billion, has also increased taxation from 8 billion rand in 1979 to 23 billion rand in 1984.

This has hurt black workers, it says: "In practice, black workers are forced to make that, for them, are very significant contributions to the maintenance of the apartheid system which, in turn, refuses them a voice in the shaping of financial and economic policies."

The report estimates that real incomes fell last year by 4 per cent, and that this prompted a surge in strikes among black membership of unions.

The Government has responded by using apartheid to try to crush unions, the report adds. Unionists have been arrested, meetings have been banned, and the Trespass Act has been used to prevent strikes. The ILO says that the black "homelands" continue to supply white South Africa with cheap labour.

Multi-race party ban to be lifted

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The South African Government is to repeal the law banning one race from "interfering" in the political affairs of another, a well-placed government source confirmed yesterday. A formal announcement of the move is expected today.

He was commenting on a report in the influential Afrikaans newspaper, Die Burger, quoting the leader of the Coloured Labour Party, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, as telling a political meeting of Monday that the law was "to be abolished."

The source said: "A decision has been taken by the Cabinet. The Rev. Hendrickse is a member of the Cabinet."

Mr Chris Hani, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, is expected to announce in Parliament today that the law is to be repealed. This comes only a month after the government's decision to scrap the law prohibiting marriage and sex between different races.

Like the sex law repeal, the abolition of the law banning multi-racial parties will help give credibility to the new three-race Parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians as an instrument of reform.

It will also lend weight to Mr Hendrickse's argument that more can be gained by pressing for reform from within government-approved institutions than by boycotting them. The decision may help remaining councillors in black townships in their battle against popular and sometimes murderous pressure to resign.

The repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act was foreshadowed last year when Mr Hendrickse's Labour Party openly defied it by campaigning for election to the Indian chamber of the new tricameral Parliament. As a wish to have a future in this nominally Coloured party, it land," it added.

Refugees returning home

Nairobi: Thousands of Ethiopians are heading home from Sudan, despite concern among relief workers about the ability of the sick, women, and children to withstand the trek. The United Nations said yesterday that 35,000 refugees left camps to walk back to Tigre their home province, "because they have heard that rains have arrived, and they need to plant their fields," a statement by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said. Otherwise, the refugees say, "they will be stranded in Sudan indefinitely."

Some of the refugees appeared to have little knowledge of conditions in Tigre, but many were returning anyway.

Those who are sick and those with young children are urged by health workers to reconsider their decision, but to little effect, the statement said.

Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said it would set up camps to receive the Tigreans near the border, and appealed for seeds and tools to help them grow crops to break dependency on food aid.

The UN statement said: "The outlook for many of the returnees is not good, and refugee leaders are reserved about their ability to provide enough food for dependent family members."

Relief workers in Ethiopia say there is a shortage of lorries to take food and other aid supplies to relief centres in the northern highlands and plateaux.

Sudan contains a million refugees, 300,000 of them Ethiopians who crossed the border in the last six months to flee famine and fighting between rebels and the army. — Reuter.

The Halifax — now serving a third of the country's homes.



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□ We can only meet the mortgage demand if we can offer competitive rates to our investors.

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Hawke bid to stop state strife

From Richard Yallop, in Melbourne

The Federal Government last night introduced legislation aimed at ending the long-running industrial strife in Queensland, which has led to the cutting off of electricity, the dismissal of power workers, and the blockade of the state by unions.

The legislation, introduced by the Industrial Relations Minister, Mr Ralph Willis, will bring Queensland power workers under federal jurisdiction. The federal conciliation and arbitration commission would then determine conditions of employment in the state electricity industry, paving the way for the reinstatement of 800 workers dismissed by the Queensland Government of Sir Joh Bjelke Petersen.

"We haven't been anxious to override state rights, but we were left with no alternative but to clear up the hell of a mess that Sir Joh has created," Mr Willis said.

The Queensland Premier said he would fight the new legislation in the High Court.

The dispute stems from a strike by electricity workers in February in protest at the use of non-union labour in the state-run electricity industry.

Meanwhile, Brisbane, the Queensland capital, was the scene yesterday of protests by women's groups angry over police raids on abortion clinics on Monday. Television crews filmed the policemen searching for foetuses in clinic drains, and distraught women covering their faces as they fled.

Under Queensland law, abortion is illegal unless done in life-saving, or other exceptional circumstances. The police took away 47,000 medical histories from the clinics, which the state justice minister described yesterday as "factories." Two doctors have been charged, but no women will be prosecuted.

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To apply, you will have to be at least 172cms tall if you're a man, or 168cms for a woman. Ideally, you should have at least five good 'O' levels, plus all the personal qualities that go to make a good police officer.

Finally, despite what we've said so far, we don't want to hear from anyone who's just interested in the salary.

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Three Studies for a Self Portrait (detail) by Francis Bacon, 1972

Behind the brutality of Bacon

Waldemar Januszczak takes a fresh look at the powerful and savage paintings that have won Francis Bacon the rare honour of a second Tate retrospective

IS FRANCIS Bacon the greatest living painter? I ask the question because that is what the director of the Tate Gallery thinks. Bacon's art we are told in the catalogue "sets the standards for our times. His paintings have a timeless quality that allows them to hang naturally in our museums 'beside those of Rembrandt and Van Gogh'."

Consider what is being claimed here. Bacon is being compared with two of the greatest painters ever to have lived. He is being described as the most important British artist since Turner. He is being given that most rare of accolades, a second retrospective at the Tate Gallery. He is being cited as the most significant artist of his day. Even allowing for jingoistic licence, this is clearly not just another Tate exhibition. And I advise all keen witnesses of the times we live in to see it.

They will, I think, be disappointed, though not perhaps immediately. Although the exhibition is concerned mainly with the paintings produced since Bacon's last Tate retrospective in 1962, it opens with a selection of his earlier pictures, the sloth-like sprints made to stand at the base of a Crucifixion, and the celebrated Popes, whose blood-curdling screams ripple through the silent world of clerical portraiture like a howling gale.

Bacon's interest in Velázquez's portrait of Innocent X has been, he admits, "obsessive". In the Velázquez original the Pope wears a knowing expression that has been the subject of much discussion. Is that a stern and authoritarian face or a kind and open one? Is he looking out at you or in at himself? This ambiguity underpins the painting's greatness and sets up a fascinating dialogue between Innocent X as a man and the Pope as an icon.

All such complexities disappear in Bacon's feverish

reworkings of the portrait. Bacon's Popes just open their "crude mouths and scream, long and loud. A thousand different expressions of sophisticated humanity are obliterated by that single animal yell. A mind which seconds before, in the Velázquez original, had seemed capable of skipping in a hundred directions focuses entirely on the experience of pain. Bacon's vision of humanity cuts through the pictures of civilisation like Van Gogh's Reaper slicing his way through a field of corn.

Right at the start of the show a group of zoo animals, a baboon, a chimpanzee, bare their fangs and scream across at the Velázquez-inspired Popes who just scream right back at them. The comparison between these two sets of caged creatures is all too obvious. Bacon's art is devoted much of its energy to underlining the blood-ties between mankind and the animals.

His "Christ" is a bullet-ridden corpse lying dead on a grubby hospital bed. The shuddering centrepiece of *Three Studies of Figures on Beds* (1972) is a scene of violent surgery. The left hand panel of *Triptych May-June 1970*, shows a figure sitting slumped on the toilet. In the right hand panel the same figure is vomiting into a sink.

The received view about Bacon's art and moments such as these, is that it shows the human condition as it is, not as it wishes to present itself to others, that it penetrates to the human unconscious, the violent darkness that is inside each of us. "It is not that man in his scream shrieks to the level of animal," writes the uniformly named Dawn Ades in the catalogue, "but that this animal element is necessary and a part of him, and without it he is restricted or constricted." Thus Bacon's art is deemed to be perform-



Francis Bacon: more than macabre. Picture by Neil Libbert

ing some kind of spiritual enema. Certainly we have no difficulty imagining Bacon's figures starting wars and fighting them, crossing the thin dividing line that separates sex from violence, love from hate. But we cannot imagine them painting the Mona Lisa or building the Parthenon or composing Swan Lake. By focusing on the physical, overtly masculine face of the human condition Bacon's art presents a distinctly unbalanced view of it. This is its major shortcoming.

However, carefully you allow for higher ambitions, however much you admire the energy he has brought to British art, the thrilling uniqueness of his vision, it remains impossible to ignore the impression that his art embraces a certain kind of blood-lust, and that it is incapable of recognising the loftier aspects of humanity.

This is surely the most significant difference between him and Rembrandt (can you imagine Bacon painting a tender portrait of his mother?) and Van Gogh (can you imagine Bacon praising the honesty and kindness of his local postmen?).

Which is not to say that he is incapable of real achievement. Far from it. But in this huge, 13-gallery long show it pays to be selective and, unlike the organisers, reserve our admiration for those moments when Bacon's art succeeds in its often stated ambition of circumnavigating the intelligence and appealing directly to the senses.

Bacon is usually at his best when he is responding to the work of other artists. The Velázquez Popes are one example. The picture of Van Gogh returning home from the fields another. Not only is he painting sunshine here but also, somehow, the artist's introduction with it. The energy of the sun becomes one with the energy of the artist.

But the painter of the notorious sequence of Crucifixion triptychs that dominate the middle of the show is a significantly lesser artist, a melodramatic pseudo-visionary, prone, unfortunately, to sensationalism. This is the artist who pins a

swastika to the arm of the crucified figure guarding the right hand panel of the 1965 Crucifixion. This is the artist who sees Christ as a broken body slithering down the cross "like a worm" with two broken arms bandaged to the wood.

Bacon and his defenders spend a good deal of their time in print warning against the dangers of taking his paintings too literally. Yet such is the brutal directness of such images that it is, I suggest, well nigh impossible not to take them literally. Unless that is the audience enters into some sort of pact of intellectual dishonesty with the painter and pretends not to recognise what it sees.

It is just as preposterous to claim, as some observers claim (with their eyes closed but also, somehow, the artist's introduction with it. The energy of the sun becomes one with the energy of the artist).

Where this exhibition does provide a real and entirely convincing corrective to the view of Bacon as a macabre, testing the boundaries of propriety, is in six or seven of the triptychs near the end of the show which take us quietly and honestly into his domestic existence, and introduce us to his close circle of friends.

The painter's ability to take a likeness apart and reassemble it in a new order is a consistently impressive feature of the show. The triple portrait of himself, George Dyer, Bacon's lover who committed suicide the day before the opening of Bacon's Paris retrospective, and Lucian Freud, is a work of profound tenderness, as are most of his portraits of Dyer.

As a social observer, Bacon, like Lucian Freud, has done much to turn the grim facts of everyday life into a convincing and heroic subject for high art. As a painter of loneliness—not the screaming, existential, theatrical variety, but the quiet, numbing, ordinary kind—Bacon is a master. The room you are sitting in—he is, I think, incomparable.

Francis Bacon at the Tate Gallery until August 18.

History mystery

Hugh Hebert meets Mr Palfrey

WHAT always puzzles me in mystery thrillers is the explanation, at the end. By that stage all I want is the scoreline. Take away the mystery from life and you're just left wondering why there are so many things you can't understand. They can't all be losses.

Though several were in last night's Mr Palfrey (Thames) which, as the goal unswerving seemed to me more creepily credible than usual in this series. It had John Shrapnel as a Marxist historian about to blow the whistle on an alleged assassination by British intelligence during the 1950s Iranian crisis. Palfrey is charged with stopping publication because it

might make things in the Middle East even worse than they are; and someone is trying to kill the historian as a way of making his allegations look more believable.

There are times when Alec McCowen seems almost too consistent in his Palfrey mannerisms, and Caroline Blakiston's intelligence, too, initially so Thatcher-like and chrome-plated, now shows dangerous signs of softening and indulgence. But it's neatly done, quite watchable sub-Le Carré stuff—even Le Carré is subtle Carré these days—and this week it was possible to glimpse briefly interesting questions. Until, that is, we were offered the incredible denouement about the historian being brain-

washed and programmed to the music of Delius. At least, I think that was it. If you know better, please keep it to yourself.

In the old days if you were black in America at least you had some value as a chattel. In the old days in Australia, if you were black and Aboriginal you were just part of the wildlife. And there the old days lasted till after the second world war, and the nuclear pollution of Maralinga, as we heard in Secret Country. In 1978, the British came and looked on the Aborigines, and declared Australia, an empty land, owned by no one.

For this report John Pilger went back to his own country, a course I

suspect is frequently recommended to him. And maybe that was why he seemed less abrasive, less self-righteous than he sometimes has in telling this appalling tale of dispossession and massacre. The outlines have been known, but the cruel detail has only been filled in slowly.

When young Pilger's family had a riverside house in his youth, he did not know it was on the site of a great, long ago destroyed Aboriginal settlement. And only in the past 15 years have there been significant moves towards rights for black Australians. You do wonder, with Pilger, just what they will have to celebrate in the bicentenary of the British arrival.

HAMMERSMITH

Mick Brown

Ashford and Simpson

TIME has revealed Ashford and Simpson to be the most enduring, adaptable — arguably the greatest — of all the great Motown songwriting teams of that label's most illustrious era, the late Sixties and early Seventies. The husband and wife team's songs for Marvin Gaye and Tammy Terrell, for Diana Ross and Gladys Knight, are among the most dramatic and emotionally draining pop records of all time: ballads to stop the heart, anthems to convince the skeptic that anything was possible.

And as solo performers, Ashford and Simpson have built on their own legacy — critically, it is true, but still occasionally capable of a copper-bottom classic like their recent hit Solid.

They have written for better singers than themselves. Their performances relied less on vocal finesse than the palpable sexual current running between them — the leonine sexuality of Nik Ashford, the more vibrant sexuality of Valerie Simpson — the choreographed symmetry of bodies and voices, applied to songs which are crafted on sweeping choruses and rapturous climaxes. It is



Constance Cummings at Greenwich

the spirit of gospel music harnessed to the pleasures of the flesh.

It is essentially a public love affair, old-time Hollywood style, take it or leave it. This performance unfolded like an extended morality tale in which the fickleness of the heart and the vanities of ambition (High Rise, one of their best songs) are ultimately eclipsed by protestations of undying love which would seem unwavering and sentimental — phoney even — in less practised hands than these.

The musical arrangements, strong on brass and eschewing funk clichés, made a fitting bridge between the Sixties and the present. Ashford and Simpson's romanticism and optimism is an echo of a simpler, less cynical age, and indeed there were moments when the theatricality of the performance — fingertips extended to each other — seemed forced, and the anthems a mite mechanical.

GREENWICH

Michael Billington

The Glass Menagerie

I RECALL a story of a London performance of the Glass Menagerie being interrupted by loud guffaws from the back row, an audience member turned to remonstrate with this insensitive intruder only to discover that it was Tennessee Williams himself. But Williams (who in my one encounter with him seemed to view his life as a source of baroque humour) had the right instinct for this both a poignant, guile-ridden memory-play and a peculiarly tart comedy.

The virtue of Alan Strachan's new production at Greenwich Theatre is that it manages to reconcile these two things. The familiar story of Amanda Wingfield's obsessive attempt to marry off her shy, crippled daughter, Laura, to the gen-

tleman caller is beautifully told and punctuated by tremulous violin music and sounds like the shiver of rattling glass (courtesy of Fiona Sekacz).

But, while we see the paths of people, trapped in a world of fantasy and imagination, we also see its brutal comedy. When Constance Cummings's glibly excited Amanda says of the gentleman caller "Wouldn't it be awful if we lost him" we laugh aloud in recognition of her blinkered desperation.

Williams in this play is both a laureate of faded dreams and a writer astutely capable of sending up glibulous romance: witness the narrator Tom's mercurial parody of broken-heart fiction replete with heroines with "eyes like wood-smoke in autumn". Admittedly the first act now seems a little glibly paced in establishing the situation but the second-act confrontation of Laura and the dinner-guest is a beautiful piece of writing and it here played on just the right note.

Michael J. Shannon's Gentleman Caller is both a naive, boisterous optimist (dreaming of knowledge, money and power) and a man sensitive to Laura's needs. And Tonia Fuller plays Laura not as a psychological freak but as an emotional realist who views her ashen future with a moving sobriety.

Constance Cummings's Amanda is also played with superb clarity as an overbearing domestic fester and as someone who coos and swoons with affected southern-belle girlishness: it is the gap between what she is and what

she thinks she is that makes her funny and I shall long treasure the sight of Ms Cummings cowering the assumed suitor with her predatory, unstoppable talkiness.

But the hardest part is that of Tom (Tennessee) and Gerard Murphy conveys excellently the contrast between the past boyish dreamer, swinging on the porch-rails, and the haunted figure of the present who knows he has sacrificed others on the altar of art and freedom.

QEH

Meirion, Bowen

Guildhall Ensemble

FORMED four years ago, the Guildhall String Ensemble is an amazingly proficient team of 11 young soloists performing mainly twentieth century music without a conductor. Their confidence and security were evident right from the start here, in Tippett's Little Music, whose contrapuntal textures and dramatic surprises they were able to dispatch with cool facility. Equally firm and stylish was Mozart's adagio and fugue in C Minor (K455): but the Guildhall Ensemble responded more to its angular expressive chromaticism.

Richard Rodney Bennett's Reflections on a Theme of William Walton was tailor-made for the group: and in-

deed, in this concert, appeared to glance dramatically backwards to Mozart as well as to Stravinsky's Apollon Musagete (which closed the programme).

Taking as his starting point a 13-note theme from the last movement of Walton's second symphony, Bennett had constructed here a shapely set of variations grouped around a central interlude, whose free use of pizzicato and Glissando effects and flexible tempo enabled the work to achieve briefly a sense of repose. If anything the work dwelt too long within Waltonian territory, brooding on the bitter-sweet melancholy inherent in the theme even in its faster variations.

The tensions were stronger about the interlude and a climax of sorts was certainly achieved before the final postlude drawing together all the disparate strands. Bennett's work was blessed with a premier of which the composer would have been proud.

But even more of a joy was the Guildhall String Ensemble's account of Apollon Musagete. Here one could observe them keeping their strongest fortissimo attack well in reserve, but through-out they attained the most diaphanous string sonorities. The gas de deus was wonderfully ethereal. Sometimes one missed the sheer weight and rhythmic momentum of full string band, but the cohesion of this ensemble was breathtaking, as was their concentration in presenting a tricky half-hour long score.

The Glyndebourne season opened this week with Rossini's Cenerentola. Edward Greenfield reports.

Reviving the Rossini magic

THE impish figure of Mozart floats through the Glyndebourne shrubbery on the cover of the latest Festival programme-book. Rightly the designer, Maurice Sendak invests the Sussex Opera House with the sort of fantasy status he conceived for the land where his Wild Things are.

Rightly too, he chose Mozart pictured with a meaningful glint in his eye as the place's principal magician, but as it happens, the 1985 season finds Mozart taking a back place, represented only by a revival of Idomeneo in July, and Rossini as second magician in line was preferred for the opening of the season, a rejigging of the production of Cenerentola first seen two years ago.

Since 1983 Cenerentola has been one of the most cherished additions to the repertoire of the Glyndebourne Touring Opera and this full Festival revival echoes that. The conductor, James Judd, won his spurs in this opera with GTO and now draws from the London PO playing of a freshness and precision — if at times an excessive briskness — that sets a high standard for the season.

Andy Hinds too has now modified John Cox's original production from the experience of directing it on tour, generally simplifying routines and dispensing with some of the more elaborate conceits in Allen Charles Klein's story-book sets with their false perspectives.

The fun of the piece remains, for Cenerentola even more than Rossini's comic operas rely more on ensembles and less on arias. It still works splendidly in an opera house that relies more on well rehearsed team work than on star-singing. This after all was the very

first Rossini opera seen there in 1952.

This year the cast is vocally strong, but leaves one wishing for warmer, more Italian tones from most of the principals. What do get that is central to the Italian tradition is a classic buffo performance from the veteran baritone, Sesto Bruscantini as Cenerentola's father Don Magnifico. In the Fifties and Sixties he was an unforgettable Figaro at Glyndebourne and though his voice may now have lost its bloom, his arch but tender than ever. One hopes he may become a Glyndebourne tradition just as the tenor, Huguen Cuenod did.

Carolyn Watkinson is the new Cenerentola having sung the role very successfully with GTO. This is a sweeter gentler view than the fiercely dominant Kathleen Kuhlmann brought to the original production (and will do so again later this season). Miss Watkinson, best known for her authentic performances of early and baroque music here sings with formidable agility and with tenderness too, bringing out the potholes of the role, rare in Rossini, even if she misses some of the sparkle. Robert Gambill, the Count in the Barber at Glyndebourne two years ago, makes an imposing Prince Ramiro. His singing is capable technically, but the sound is never warm and the impossible high notes of his big aria ping out separately, as though from a ventriloquist.

Alessandro Corbelli makes an impressive debut as a perky-Dandini, while the most resonant singing of all comes from Willard White as the tutor Alidoro. The nearest we get to full Italian sounds comes from Maria Taddai and Laura Zannini, both making a welcome return as Cenerentola's malicious sisters.

Edward Greenfield on the recording achievements of two brilliant young clarinetists

Master class

ANYONE who last year followed the BBC's Young Musician on television must have been left in no doubt that the winner, the 17-year-old clarinetist Emma Johnson, was exceptional not just in her year but compared with most other winners. The maturity and imagination of her playing were startling. Yet when I knew she was recording the Mozart Clarinet Concerto, interpretatively the most demanding of all, I wondered seriously whether the project was premature.

The finished record has now arrived (ASV DCA 532), and the severity of the test has been intensified, when another brilliant young clarinetist, Andrew Marriner, has also just recorded the same work (CFI 41 4494 1 232).

In my comparisons my first response was to note and applaud the extra technical finesse of Marriner. Few clarinetists of whatever generation pour forth such an even flow of warm, con-

Emma Johnson's lead-back cadenza in the slow movement — more elaborate than Mariner's — has extra poise and presence, the sign of an artist unimpaired by the recording microphone. On the reverse of her ASV recording, William Bennett and Orian Ellis are the stylish soloists in the Mozart Flute and Harp Concerto, not quite matching the bounce of the recording of the Mozart Flute and Harp Concerto, until a dazzling final cadenza focuses everything.

The CFP still makes an excellent bargain, less than half the price of the ASV, with fine digital sound too. The coupling is a neat rather than inspired performance of the Mozart Bassoon Concerto with Yoshiyuki Nakanishi as soloist.

The most positive and characterful clarinet playing I have heard on record for years comes from Sabine Meyer, the soloist who was at the centre of Karajan's prolonged row with the Berlin Philharmonic. Her earlier record of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet (DG 410 670-1) made it plain enough that she is far more a virtuoso soloist than a chamber member of an orchestral team. Her new record (HMV EL 27 0220 1, more individual still, gives extraordinary intensity to works for clarinet and orchestra by Weber (an arrangement of his Clarinet Quintet, 2) and Mendelssohn (the two Concert Pieces Opus 113 and 114).

The Weber in particular finds her discovering in the brief Adagio slow movement a range of passionate emotion which I had hardly suspected, while the following Capriccio movement displays astonishing virtuosity, taken at high speed but with no feeling of haste. Sabine's brother, Wolfgang Meyer, plays the basset horn to her clarinet and the two sparkling Mendelssohn pieces, and takes the clarinet solo himself in Baermann's Adagio, formerly attributed to Wagner.

It is surprising how many women clarinetists have an edge over their male colleagues in sheer individuality, and I am glad that Thea King's delightful coupling of the Weber Clarinet Concerto no. 2 with Crussell's equally brilliant Concerto no. 2 has now appeared on Compact Disc with the already excellent sound clarified (Hyperion CDA 66088).



Emma Johnson

sistent sound, where there are weaknesses in Emma Johnson's playing still, and the vividly immediate recording has you registering every breath she takes.

In the slow movement the peaches-and-cream sound of Marriner caresses the ear in a way that Johnson cannot quite achieve, yet even there and certainly in the outer movements it is her performance that in its range of tone and expression, its feeling of spontaneity, has me magnetised to quite a different degree. That is helped by the extra rhythmic spring of Raymond Leppard's direction of the ECO compared with Marriner's accompanist, Jane Glover and the London Mozart Players.

'SPELLBINDING!'

ALAN HOWARD GEMMA JONES JENNY AGUTTER

BREAKING THE SILENCE

Acclaimed for its new play by Stephen Pollakoff

RSC

Mermaid Theatre

Cutting a coat of thin stuff

Yesterday's green paper on the future of higher education fits another piece into Sir Keith Joseph's speculative jigsaw for the reorientation of education towards the enterprise culture so dear to his Prime Minister's heart. To the Government, the proposals are part of education's accommodation to the real world. There will be fewer 18-21-year-olds over the next decade, with the demand for full-time courses falling by about 14 per cent after 1990. So, says Sir Keith, it is time to adjust to demographic imperatives without wasting resources. There is a need for a closer fit between the needs of employers and the production line of trained graduates. So, says Sir Keith, higher education must focus on technological and vocational training just as schools were urged to do in the recent white paper, *Better Schools*. There is a demand for a more solid research base for industry to compete with other countries. So, says Sir Keith, there must be a new allocation of funds to ensure the best colleges get the most investment. There are limited public funds available to support students. So, says Sir Keith, as he has said so often before, it is time to consider whether "arrangements less onerous to the taxpayer" might be introduced.

All fine cost cutting stuff. But there is another way of looking at it. In this perspective, the green paper is about cost cutting not about cutting. Here the imperatives are not about the real world of adjusting to industry's needs but the real world of reducing public spending. From this point of view, which is likely to be the way that most people in jobs in universities and polytechnics see things, the green paper confirms worst fears. Adjustment to demographic factors means closures and amalgamations of existing institutions and departments. The 1963 Robbins principle that everyone with qualifications should be able to get a higher education place is abandoned in favour of a test that places shall be available to those who will "benefit" from them. Universities will be divided into those which can afford research and those which cannot. Meanwhile the threat of some as yet unspecified retreat from the existing form of student grant finance waits in the wings, with a further green paper promised, forcing higher education to slash the provision of courses for which private industry is unwilling to subsidise students.

The benefit of higher education, the

green paper says, must be sufficient to justify the cost. Nobody could disagree with that. The problem is not that Sir Keith is so keen on the entrepreneurial benefits which would undoubtedly flow from an enhancement of the position of scientific, technological and vocational training in higher education. It is that Sir Keith treats these benefits as the only morally justifiable gain to the nation from public investment in universities. In so doing, he appears to be ditching even a residual commitment to any form of higher training which will not produce new industries and new commerce. The humanities, for example, scarcely get a look in his plans. The green paper's prescription may look like a sensible way of fighting the fall in the lean years of the 1980s. In reality, it elevates anorexia nervosa into a public policy.

A swap of some courage

Israel has been taken aback by the sheer disparity in numbers between the Arab and Jewish prisoners exchanged in the intricate operation of Monday. To compare Israel's position with Britain's is not to compare like with like, but in emotional impact the swap is as though the Maze prison near Belfast had been emptied of its 700 or so IRA and INLA prisoners in exchange for two or three British Army hostages. It was a very daring act by Mr Shimon Peres's government. Probably no government other than one of national unity could have brought it off, and although it is said that all the coalition parties supported the deal individual ministers have been quick to voice their opposition to it.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who is due to rotate the premiership with Mr Peres when two years have elapsed, has joined the call for the release of 27 members of the Jewish underground accused of attacks on Arabs, including the car bombings of three Arab Mayors. Mr Rabin, the Defence Minister, has sought to quieten the alarm by promising to re-arrest prisoners released on the West Bank if more Israeli soldiers are captured. After the Lebanese war itself and the heavy cost of the withdrawal the exchange of prisoners and the trials of the 27 promise to provide further divisive questions in Israel. Not only in Israel: the Japanese ambassador has protested vigorously against the release of a Japanese terrorist who took part in the Lod airport massacre of 1972 and was yesterday being carried shoulder-high through the streets of Colonel Gaddafi's capital.

Beyond the reunion of the three Jewish

captives with their families Israel may appear not to have anything to show for what it has done. The main beneficiaries are the PFLP-General Command, which is among the most uncompromising factions making up the PLO, and its Syrian host, President Assad. Mr Assad is busy accumulating credits among the various communities of the Levant and doubtless his first intention is to put them to good use in Lebanon. But he can rise in popular esteem only at the expense of the other Arab leaders — notably Hussein and Mubarak — who are trying for an accommodation with Israel. The Palestinians released on Monday were not anxious yesterday to convey any sense of gratitude for their deliverance. On the contrary they were shouting their reliable old threats. But on reflection those Israelis who are today criticising their government may realise that in honouring so lopsided but generous and humane an agreement Israel has set an example which other countries must respect and which even its enemies must acknowledge. When these sentiments translate themselves into a peace settlement is not, after all, for Israel alone to decide.

The tower tumbles

The Government's rejection of the proposed 280 feet high Palmolive Tower in Mansion House Square (expected to be confirmed today in Parliament) may well set the tone for inner city planning for the rest of the century. The decision was not an easy one, especially for a government dedicated to laissez-faire. The tower, a good building of its kind, designed 20 years ago by Mies van der Rohe, the high priest of modernism, would have stood proud in place of any of the vast majority of barren glass blocks erected in the misbegotten high rise fashion of the sixties and seventies.

The case against it is not just the known (now) shortcomings of tall glass buildings, the "greenhouse" effect inside, the wind vortices at the bottom. Nor the misplaced argument that the City "needs" another tall office block close to the Bank of England (a stone's throw away) when, patently, it doesn't. The advances of information technology have cut the umbilical cord between banks and the square mile. You can be part of the market as well in Hammer-smith as Threadneedle Street. Even the Governor of the Bank of England is said to be against Mr Peter Palmolive's 20-year-old grand design.

The main objection is that the tower is totally out of character with the 18th and 19th century complex of streets and build-

ings in medieval surround. It has offended a mania for modernism which a place would have been to have learned nothing from inherited mistakes. This is not to say that there should be no redevelopment at Mansion House Square. What is needed now is something which starts from the existing present rather than the faded dreams of the past; and something that survives in a good deal less than twenty years.

Whitewash by the bucket

Mr Edward Heath's Conservative majority in the House of Commons select committee on the Special Branch has been a whitewash by the bucket. The select committee, which was set up to investigate the Special Branch's activities, has produced a report which is a masterpiece of evasion and self-justification. The report is a collection of platitudes and generalisations which do nothing to answer the questions raised by the public and the media. The report is a whitewash by the bucket.

The majority report is therefore a flimsy and discreditable cop-out. It makes even Lord Bridge of Harwich, the chairman of the Security Commission, look like a model public watchdog. Lord Bridge's recent report on MI5 and the Bettaney case dealt far more openly with the issues which Sir Edward's team refused to examine. The select committee has failed even to ask difficult questions, let alone answer them. And by doing so, they will stoke up

public anxieties about the Special Branch, not damp them down. As the Labour minority on the committee say in their own rejected report (itself not an especially impressive document) the activities of the Special Branch are too important to be treated in such a cynically apologetic manner. The issue is not whether there is a need for a Special Branch. Clearly there is such a need, provided that it operates within proper guidelines and under effective accountability. And the officers who work in this difficult field need to feel that they have public confidence. But the way to establish such confidence is not through Sir Edward's bland assurances. It is through an effective judicial inquiry, similar to those which have been conducted in Canada and South Australia, which can get at the facts and establish credible ground rules for future operations and scrutiny.

A report of this sort also raises serious questions about the workings of the much-vaunted select committee system. The departmental committees were supposed to provide important parliamentary scrutiny of government. The Home Affairs Committee has had a useful track record in that role. Its reports on subjects like deaths in police custody, pressure on the prison system, public order law and, more recently, on Vietnamese refugees have been well researched, well documented and were well argued contributions to public knowledge and to policy formation. They have not always been right but, by achieving a reasonable degree of cross-party consensus, they have provided an effective external lever on important issues. But by producing a tame and pathetic document like their latest report, the committee diminishes the standing of parliamentary accountability, as well as letting the Special Branch off the hook.

If select committees, in general and in particular, are to flourish as a monument to Mr Norman St John-Stevas' initial vision and as a signal that backbench MPs are more than lobby fodder, it is vital that they cut themselves adrift from the sticky embrace of simple party loyalty. To the contrary, as things stand, the initial bounds towards independence now seem to have slowed. The Government has a huge majority: that gives them advantages. The balance of loyalty is far easier to attain. This does not, of course, mean that every select committee on every occasion must boot the Government or be accused of docile quiescence. But the whole system rests, for its credibility, on a feeling of freedom to question and to criticise. One shouldn't build too damn an indictment on the strength — or rather, feebility — of a single report. But if you decline even to ask the obvious questions, who can wonder that the answer is such a sad nullity?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buttering up the gun men

Sir—We are writing to show our support for the 1985 Bread and Bombs Week of Action against the Arms Trade (May 20 to 26) which is being organised by the Campaign Against Arms Trade (CAAT) and Oxfam. The week aims to raise public awareness of the links between arms sales and hunger and poverty in the Third World.

Britain is the world's fourth largest arms exporter. Many of our customers are repressive military regimes which spend vast sums on weaponry against the wishes and interests of their own peoples. In 1984 British companies sold more than £1,300 million worth of military equipment to the Third World, a sum which could have bought more than 13 million tonnes of grain to feed hungry people.

One of our most successful military exports is the British Aerospace Hawk ground attack aircraft. More than 100 of these planes, costing £6 million each, have been sold to developing countries so far. Yet for the cost of just such aircraft, 1.5 million people could be provided with clean safe water supplies.

Military spending distorts and damages development, fuels war and repression, and wastes resources urgently needed to fight disease and hunger. There is an urgent need for resources to be diverted from the purchase and use of wasteful and deadly weapons and into the basic needs of hungry people in the Third World.

Michael Foot, Jo Richardson, Gavin Stang, Bob Welby, Michael Meadowcroft, David Allen, Jim Wallace, David Ellis Thomas, Judith Hart, House of Commons.

What Stanley says of Tina

Sir—Dr Aline Low's impressions after a recent visit to the Falkland Islands (Agenda, May 13) confirm what islanders told me last week of their talks with the lady: "that she lectured, not listened and when confronted with hard facts which disagreed with her own convictions, merely picked herself up and carried on regardless."

But Dr Low reports: "The Falkland Islands Committee has little support in the island." This is self-delusion. I was the only visitor on this occasion to hold an open public meeting in the town hall, so that I could report to the Islanders what I and our friends in the FI Committee and FI Association have been doing on their behalf; and more important, that they could speak up loud and clear for it against me on any topic they chose.

Your own reporter John Eard reported that "this was the biggest public meeting in Stanley for many years... more than half the adult population." I shook hands with everyone of them as they left the meeting and, without exception, they praised the FI Committee.

George Foulkes, MP, was told he was welcome by me — if not by the Islanders — he could have said anything he wanted from the floor of the House — he chose to follow the cocktails at Government House — which I also enjoyed — with dinner with the ministers and the important.

Eric Ogden, The Falkland Islands Association, London SW1.

The democratic socialists who opt out of the SDP

Sir—It was interesting that Brian Stone's appeal (Letters, May 20) for the SDP to emulate the radical approach of European social democrats should appear on the same day as Ian Aitken's assessment of David Owen and Ken Livingstone's defence of his pro-Kincock stance.

Many of us did indeed join the SDP in the hope of creating a socialist party on the European model, strongly committed to egalitarian social reform and the eventual abolition of capitalism, but prepared to adopt a step-by-step approach to satisfy the immediate interests of the working class and the less privileged. Our inspiration came from Palme, Brandt and Kreisky and the achievements of their respective parties.

In 1981 the Labour Party still seemed unprepared to adapt to the changing social structure or to move beyond narrow definitions of class interest and economic ownership and the SDP appeared to offer the best hope for democratic socialism in the 1980s.

It must be now be clear that the SDP is not going to follow this road. Dr Owen's enthusiasm for the market economy, his determination to outflank Mrs Thatcher in his distaste for trade unions, and his passionate pro-NATO stance all place the SDP firmly in the anticommunist camp. The exploitation of both the miners' strike and the TGWU ballot row in a crude attempt to weaken trade union links with Labour shows just how far the party has moved from any socialist roots it may have had.

Brian Stone's choice of the Swedish example is illustrative. Throughout the Swedish

Social Democrats' history their leaders have recognised that success depends on being a party of the working class and the wider labour movement. As the nature of the working class has changed, so the party has widened its base to build a broad alliance around radical socialist principles.

It retains a greater share of the working-class vote than any other party in Europe as well as attracting a significant middle-class vote. Its tenure of office is remarkable yet throughout this long period it has not abandoned its ideology or accepted the achievements of "welfare capitalism" as final.

The latest legislation on "economic democracy" through wage-control is a far cry from Dr Owen's "share economy" as foreseen in his Gaiskell Lecture (Guardian, May 17).

As the SDP moves further and further away from socialism the Labour Party is at last providing some support for democratic socialists. The recent rash of articles proclaiming a "realignment of the Left" — of which Ken Livingstone's is one — is just one hopeful sign.

The openness towards new forms of economic ownership shown in the "jobs and industry" campaign literature is an indication that the party is now looking to the future.

The extension of the working class into new, broader alliances including women, blacks, and gays as epitomised by the GLC, and the incorporation of environmental and peace demands can carry the party's appeal far beyond the old, white, male, industrial working class.

There can be no doubt from the Swedish and European social democrats

see as their true British partners. I fear that Mr Stone is correct when he describes himself as a "rare breed in the SDP nowadays" and I expect that before long, like myself and many others, he will find that only the Labour Party represents his socialist values. Tony Kelly, 40 Cromwell Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Sir—Ken Livingstone has a record of positive achievement that no one should seek to deny. He has used his leadership of the GLC to support important causes shunned by much of the Labour movement.

A politician, and at considerable risk to himself, Ken has been one of the few politicians of national standing to expose consistently the realities of the war in Ireland. And some of us who have felt the whip of intolerance within the Labour Party have had cause to be grateful for his unequivocal support.

This makes it all the harder to understand why Ken has now associated himself (Agenda, May 20) and his substantial reputation with politicians who fundamentally oppose most of the causes for which he has fought.

Most people on the Labour left recognise the need for unity and genuine campaigning to win wide support for socialist policies. Yet if the Labour Party is to avoid repeating the failures of the 1960s and 1970s, that unity and campaigning has to be built around socialist economic, defence, and international policies rather than the hybrid SDP perspectives being bounced on the party by the Shadow Cabinet.

Ken Livingstone does not make a lot of mistakes, but

his attempt to establish a "new radicalism" will be a disaster for the Labour Party.

The Neil Kincock whom Ken believes to be trapped by the "right-wing-dominated" Parliamentary Labour Party is not an ambivalent, lefty anxious to escape it; only his friends would lend him a helping hand: he is the same Neil Kincock who buckled under pressure from the Labour right during the anti-trade union legislation campaign; and he is the same Ramsey MacKinnock who fled from the miners under pressure from the media and the establishment during the year-long coal strike.

With that record, prime minister Kincock's "position on nuclear weapons" would not last five minutes under American pressure.

It is vital that Mrs Thatcher is defeated and a Labour government returned to office; and it is vital that we overcome the economic crisis, inequalities, and war-sponsoring that threaten to destroy the lives of millions of people in Britain. The former is part of the key to achieving the latter, but only if the Labour movement is clear about its leaders' aims and can organise effectively to change those aims.

Nigel Todd, 2 Burnside, Spital Tongue, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir—Ted Knight, John McDonnell, and Matthew Warburton seek (Agenda, May 20) to portray me and their Labour Herald as from the same source.

I hope they will now retract what was clearly an incorrect statement.

John Prescott, MP, (Leamington upon Avon, Warwickshire).

House of Commons.

White for a moment

Sir—Frank Keating is correct and Eddie Barlow, the former South African cricketer, is wrong (Sports, Guardian, May 15); any non-white sportsman who is prepared to play in South Africa does become an "honorary white" during his stay. This is essential because, if he didn't, he would be unable to do what he had been lured to that country to do: to give the appearance of normality, to move around the country freely, travel on public transport with his team-mates, etc, etc.

Kalicharran is a text-book example: an Indian in apartheid terms, he was able to play for the Orange Free State and presumably to live there — a province from which Indians are expressly prohibited from living by South Africa's race laws.

The fact is that apartheid makes it impossible for non-whites to visit South Africa "normally," in the sense that they can visit other countries.

In Pretoria some years ago a visiting black American clergyman asked a friend of mine to visit South Africa. "Normally," in the sense that they can visit other countries.

My friend rushed forward, explaining that the man was an American clergyman, whereas the policeman waved them on saying over his shoulder that that was all right then. "Ek dog die ten van ons-ek kaffers (I thought it was one of our own kaffers)." The black American had become an "honorary white" for that occasion.

Walter Nala, Fawe Park Road, London SW15.

Miscellany at large

Sir—Having taken the 10.15 sleeper from Glasgow to London on Saturday night, I was taking a trip down the corridor at 6 a.m. when I noticed through the glass door of the Nightrider section that passengers there were being entertained by a porno video.

Is this part of the new "We're getting there" campaign? If so, some people seemed to be getting there quicker than others. — Yours faithfully, Ian Bowater, London E7.

Sir—With the emergence of Conservative Centre Forward has come a new public sensitivity to what is called a metaphor. What signifies, then, are we to read into the events of last Saturday when the blues, going for the treble, were beaten by the reds, despite the intervention of the law-and-order brigade. And what of the fact that the reds' narrow success resulted,

rather late in the day, from an inspired move on the right wing? — Yours faithfully, Peter Barnes, Milton Keynes, Bucks.

Sir—Harry Whewell's article on medical eugenics (Grassroots, May 18) reminds me of the Wembley birth control clinic 20 or 30 years ago.

"Do you lead a busy life?" they said. "Oh yes!" I replied emphatically, exhausted as I was then by caring for three small children.

It wasn't until the evening that I realised why the clinic staff had stepped back and eyed me so oddly. — Yours, (Mrs) N. Hull, London N6.

A Welshman who should look in the mirror

Sir—Whether it is true or not that David Owen is guilty of treachery and that, drunk with ambition, he leads a party without policy or principle, Neil Kincock is the last man who should make these charges.

Let them be set against Labour's and Mr Kincock's own record in Wales. He is a Welshman and Wales since the 6th century—incidentally the century of the earliest surviving Welsh literature—has been the kind of community called a nation. Welsh nationhood is the basic fact of Welsh life.

In the late seventies Labour, under pressure from Welsh nationalism, had a Welsh policy and much parliamentary time was taken in discussing legislation to establish an elected Welsh assembly. Although this would have had no great powers, it would have been a radical policy of decentralisation in the most highly centralised state in Europe, and it would have given Wales a powerful voice. How our battered little land was to see the need of this in

the ensuing years! But it was not to be.

Under the leadership of Neil Kincock most Welsh MPs, in blatant disloyalty to their party and government, created a tightly organised party within the Labour Party, with its own parliamentary whips, in order to destroy their party's policy; and then they took the right to the country in the referendum campaign which followed. In all this they worked in close collusion with the Conservative Party. It was Mr Kincock's brilliant performance during these years that made his

reputation. Disloyalty to his party and treachery to his country made him the top. He was made leader of the Labour Party to which Wales mattered nothing.

It is of treachery to the Labour Party that he accuses David Owen. Which is his more loathsome: treachery to party or treachery to one's nation? And what drove him on this odious course if not personal ambition? There was a danger of self government for Wales which would have wrecked his career.

Gwynfor Evans, Pencarreg, Dyfed.

When Immigration penalises the airlines

Sir—You report (May 11 and 13) the protests by Air Dubs, Labour spokesmen on home affairs, about some airlines approaching persons refused entrance to the UK to try to recoup the cost of return tickets and of detention.

Under the 1971 Immigration Act, as you report, these costs fall to the airline which provided the inbound transportation. But it may interest your readers to know

that this issue has been a cause of concern to UK airlines and has been raised by our standing conference with the Transport Minister on several occasions over the last two years.

The airlines' case is that a person can have valid travel documentation at the start of his/her journey, but may still be refused entry into the UK for other reasons. The Immigration Service is provided and financed by the

Government to protect all UK citizens. It is unreasonable that detention should be financed by individual airlines with associated costs recovered through the fares of other passengers. These costs are rightly a government responsibility and the 1971 Act should be amended accordingly. Rex A. Smith, British Civil Aviation Standing Conference, London W1.

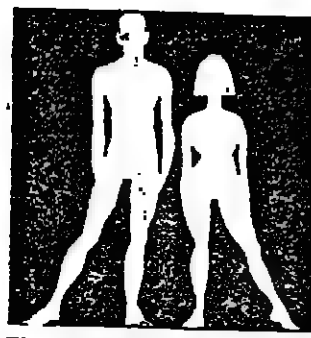
A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: My reference in last week's Diary to the careless spraying of the edges of the brook with selective weedkiller intended to kill all herbage except grasses in the meadows alongside, has aroused the question as to whether the resulting purity of the crop — hay in this case — pays for the considerable expenditure both on chemicals and labour involved. Certainly in the case of weeds poisonous to stock such as ragwort, the procedure would be justifiable. But in the absence of

such pest species the so-called "weeds" such as dandelion, dock, knapsaw, yarrow and plantain are in fact desirable constituents of pastures and hayfields. Research has shown that these and many other wild natives in grass are rich in minerals essential in a balanced diet for stock. Just after posting last week's piece I came across a nice comment on the problem from the beasts concerned. I happened to walk through a former playing field, now disused and being allowed to "tumble down to grass," on

to which cattle and sheep had been put a day or two earlier. I was at first surprised that little impression seemed to have been made on the herbage. Now, about nine inches high, but then I realised that not a single bloom of the former abundant dandelion blossom was to be seen, and that the flowers and/or foliage of these plants, with those of ribwort plantain, yarrow and catnip, had been gnawed down to ground level, while the grass itself was less heavily grazed.

W. D. CAMPBELL.



BODY AND SOUL

Rockets from space

Report for the Department of Zoology, Central University of the Betelgeusian System, From Terra Expeditionary H.Q.

My dear Colleagues,
As you will know by now, it has proved necessary to divide up the work of studying intelligent life on this planet because of the number of species involved. This situation (which led for a time to a certain amount of inter-species friction) has now been amicably settled. My sociological colleagues are conducting the main inquiry, and their report will go to their own department. It will deal with the two dominant groups of intelligent species found here, which are of course aquatic.

I am quite satisfied with this arrangement. Undoubtedly, both the large, multi-jointed cephalopods and the even larger, air-breathing vertebrates which have been found here are fully rational. They deserve to share the first place in our study. Nevertheless, I would myself still want to urge, as I have repeatedly done on our own planets, that land animals should not be entirely left out of this kind of inquiry. By excluding them, we are being left with too narrow an idea of what 'rationality' is.

The reactions of non-zoological colleagues, who have sometimes accompanied me on field trips here have taught me a great deal about the prejudices which have been on this topic. These colleagues tend to remark that the creatures I am studying do indeed communicate a great deal, but often seem not to be saying very much. Similarly, these creatures make a variety of noises, but some of these do not appear to be useful or beautiful at all, while others frustrate each other's use, and some are entirely destructive.

The principle of parsimony (my colleagues add) surely forbids us to posit anything more at work here than social instinct, an elaborate system of conditioning, and a rather unfortunate manual dexterity.

Now in answering this point I am very anxious not to appear extreme and paradoxical. I fully concede that land animals cannot actually be expected to show true self-awareness, because they lack the needed suppleness of body and sense of continuity with the world around them. They are too cut off from their own bodies, too isolated, and ignorant about the not-self, to have any chance of grasping properly the ways in which they differ from it and the ways in which they form part of it.

Mary Midgley

Old people should be encouraged to lead lives that are creative, adventurous and, above all, uncluttered by over-indulgent social workers. David Hencke completes his series on the care of the elderly with an examination of the rationale behind one city's solution to the problem

Don't let them be bored to death

ON the wall of the office of Paul Ferrari, general manager of Ecclesfield Support Unit just outside Sheffield, are pictures of an elderly lady in a motor racing car. They are the mementos of a visit to Castle Donington racing circuit on a day when the lady, well past retirement age, fulfilled a life-long ambition. She did a "ton" in a racing car.

The pictures are symbolic of a new approach to looking after elderly people now being pioneered in Sheffield and a handful of other local authorities. Instead of spending their later years in the sometimes drab and organised routine of an old people's home, they are encouraged to remain in the familiar surroundings of their own home, but able to draw on the support of new community units for meals and activities.

Ecclesfield Support Unit, a new centre built in a village community on the outskirts of the city, is the first of six units planned for Sheffield. It is a unit on a site designated for an old people's home, but which up to now has been adopting more traditional approaches to the care of elderly people.

The philosophy behind the Ecclesfield development may seem just plain common sense to most people, but when it was opened, it was hailed by researchers at Sheffield University as "an exciting and radical development".

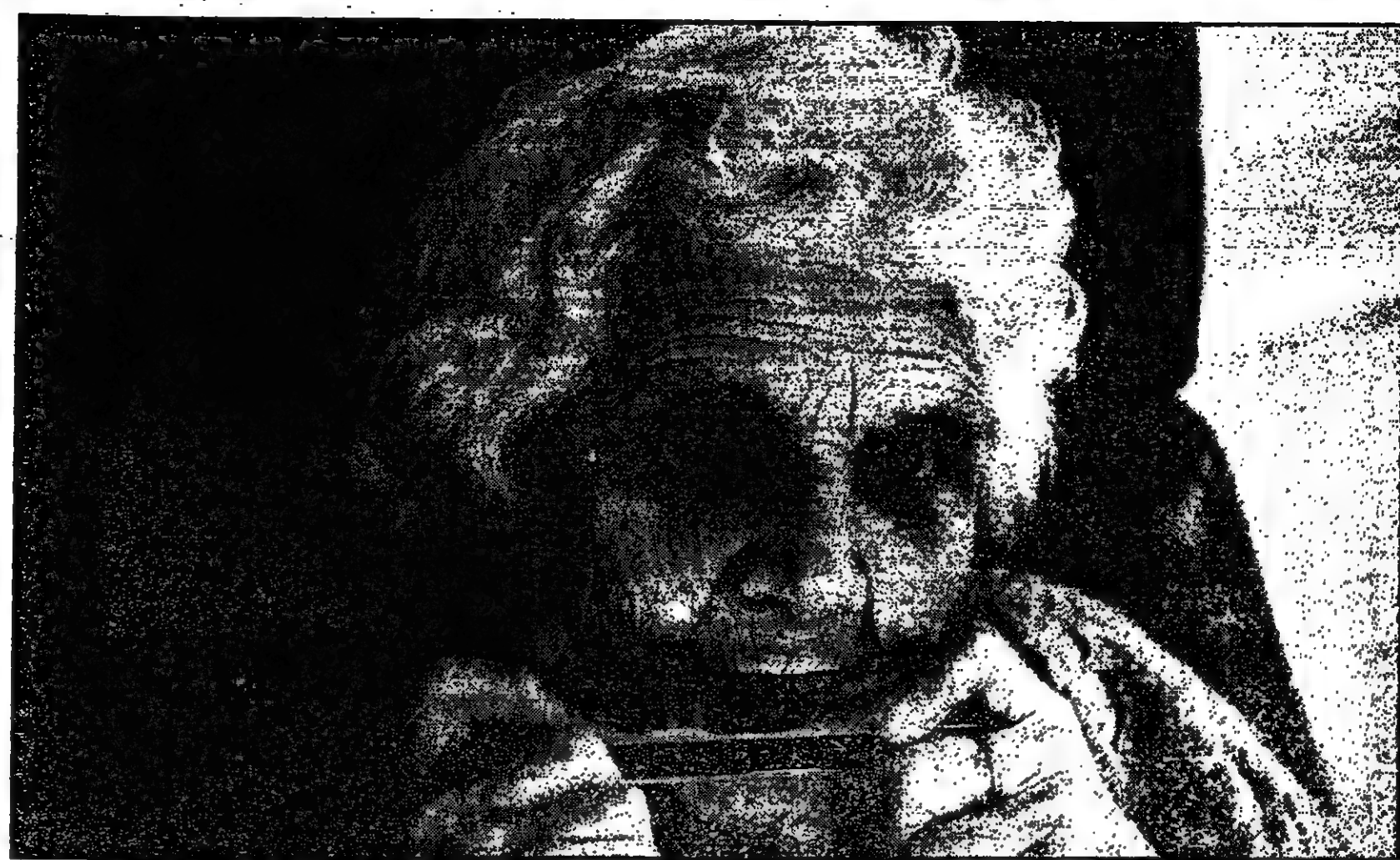
It was then believed to be the first centre which would provide a full substitute for residential care by replacing both a residential home and reliance on relatives, usually older women, to look after elderly people. It was also firmly against the idea of a paternalistic or patronising approach by social workers and other professionals.

A paper by Alan Walker and Hazel Qureshi at Sheffield University, written with Robert Macdonald, director of Sheffield's Family and Community Services Department, said that old age should be seen as "potentially enjoyable, useful and creative, even when ill health and disability are present. This is a tall order given the prevailing negative view of old age."

The suspension of the London Hospital obstetric unit, Mrs Wendy Savage, over five cases of alleged professional malpractice has triggered an uprising among East End GPs. Victory could signal the beginning of nationwide changes in the shape of maternity care.

The local doctors whose patients she treats refuse to accept that Mrs Savage is guilty. They believe she has been suspended because she refuses to toe the line laid down by the men who run the area's maternity services.

Mrs Savage, the GPs point out, is not only the sole woman consultant in obstetrics and gynaecology at the London Hospital. She is also the only one who doesn't take private patients, and the only one who believes women have a right to the maternity care they prefer.



"If people are being looked after all the time, they can lose interest." Picture by Don McPhee

as miserable, useless and uninteresting."

If earlier plans had gone ahead, Ecclesfield would have provided bungalows for some 42 people plus a day centre for 16. The bungalows had already been built by the time the new approach was decided - enough to make Paul Ferrari nearly refuse the job. But as well as housing some elderly people, they have provided a home for a young couple who are mentally handicapped, and so extending the provision of care in the community to a new group.

Most strikingly, by turning the centre into a resource

unit Sheffield has increased the number using it from a projected 40 in a conventional old people's home to 125. If they have had a stroke, 90. The centre costs no more to provide and run than does an existing old people's home. The large majority of its users still live in their own homes and will continue to do so until this becomes impossible. Most of them seem to like it that way.

Paul Ferrari's idea is that elderly people should be encouraged to remain independent and to lead lives which are as little institutional as possible. "The biggest illness

in old age is boredom," he says. "If people are being looked after all the time, they can lose interest, or think they cannot do anything themselves."

Ecclesfield Support Unit tries to develop this philosophy in a number of ways. One of the most difficult innovations has been the replacement of the home help service with a more highly-paid team of support workers, who are basically half-way between home helps and community social workers. They can still clean floors and polish mantelpieces, but they also help elderly people take up new interests, help

them with their shopping and take up some of their problems with the family doctor or the local council.

There has been no shortage of applicants for Sheffield's first team: no fewer than 400 people applied for the 40 posts. There was a final short list of 80, and 12 women and two men got the first jobs. Half of them were former home helps; five were from the local area and two from neighbouring ones. One was a former state enrolled nurse, and a couple were from the unemployment queues.

Elderly people have not yet quite got used to the idea of community support workers.

Some have responded to having a friend and enjoyed new interests; some certainly feel that the floors are not as clean as they used to be and that dust can be found on mantelpieces again. Others have not quite understood that encouraging them to fend for themselves means making their own breakfast again.

The other major innovation is the use of the centre itself. Mr Ferrari aims to turn it from a glorified luncheon club and bingo hall into a real community centre where elderly people can participate in a wide range of activities and the centre can also

be used by other community groups. Already the centre is being used by local tenants groups, adult education classes, a crèche to encourage mother and toddler groups, and a well-used welfare rights office.

How far the elderly people can or want to integrate with other groups is difficult to gauge. Certainly the adult education class in O level psychology got a surprise when nearly 30 people turned up for its first session. But other elderly people do not seem to be so keen to use the facilities beyond lunch times and the occasional game of bingo. The establishment of a users' committee with elderly people has yet to bear fruit - most seem to be waiting for ideas from the management rather than initiating their own.

Sheffield council say that some of the faults could be in the conventional design of the building which will be adapted when the next centres in Sunnybank and Manor are set up.

These will also be designated as full neighbourhood resource centres with the aim from the very beginning of encouraging everybody in the community to use them. There will be no old people's bungalows round the site to create a ghetto atmosphere, either. As well as new teams of community support workers, the local social work team will be based in the new centres rather than in separate offices.

The success of the new approach is not likely to be fully gauged for three years when Sheffield University's Department of Sociological Studies has completed a report on the effectiveness of the units.

Paul Ferrari believes, however, that within a few years the approach will have achieved its aims of encouraging elderly people to remain independent and possibly become more adventurous. He also believes that the new centres, with all the resources needed to help elderly people, should remain in the public or local authority sector. The staff required could not, he says, be easily provided in the private sector, because of the profit motive.

Delivery charge

An uprising of GPs in Tower Hamlets could lead to national changes in maternity care. Andrew Veitch looks at the wider implications of a local medical controversy

THE suspension of the London Hospital obstetric unit, Mrs Wendy Savage, over five cases of alleged professional malpractice has triggered an uprising among East End GPs. Victory could signal the beginning of nationwide changes in the shape of maternity care.

The local doctors whose patients she treats refuse to accept that Mrs Savage is guilty. They believe she has been suspended because she refuses to toe the line laid down by the men who run the area's maternity services.

Mrs Savage, the GPs point out, is not only the sole woman consultant in obstetrics and gynaecology at the London Hospital. She is also the only one who doesn't take private patients, and the only one who believes women have a right to the maternity care they prefer.

More than 80 of the 94 GPs in the area have signed a round robin demanding that she be reinstated pending the health authority enquiry. Other supporters include midwives, casual childbirth groups, community health councils, a clutch of senior medicals, including Dr Luke Zander, chairman of the Royal Society of Medicine's maternity committee, and her old boss at the London Hospital, Professor Peter Huntingford.

Her patients are also on her side. Oddly, only one of the five cases stems from a complaint by a patient, and the nature of that complaint has yet to be made clear. The charges have been made by the health authority to which she is an honorary consultant, Tower Hamlets. Her salary is paid by the London Hospital's medical school, where she is a senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology. Her suspension as consultant has been followed by suspension from her teaching post.

The accusations have exposed a major rift between community and hospital-based doctors. Mrs Savage's supporters want an inquiry to clear her name and to show the hospital-based establishment, not only in the East End, that it can no longer ignore women's demands.

Mothers, say the GPs, want personal, sympathetic care from a consultant, not a midwife. They know they want to be cared for near their homes, preferably in health centres. They want the option of giving birth at home. Instead, in too many cases, they have to

queue for treatment on the labour wards of sickness palaces. They get ultrasound and episiotomies, Caesarians and inductions.

The GPs can cite good evidence that low tech community care, backed by hospital expertise and resources, produces healthier babies and happier mothers than routine high tech treatment in hospitals. It is less, it's more effective. It's more efficient.

Yet the medical establishment, the consultants who decide what women get, are overwhelmingly committed to high tech birth. Pregnancy is not an experience to be cherished, it's a dangerous condition demanding treatment. Only when women shout "enough is enough" will things change.

The career structure and

the link between obstetrics and gynaecology is in part responsible for this establishment attitude. As obstetricians climb the ladder to consultancies, they practice less obstetrics and more gynaecology. They become surgeons. By the time they start making decisions about obstetric policy, they are no longer practising obstetrics.

Training encourages hospital doctors to see pregnancy as an illness. Midwives deal with normal labours. Doctors are only called when things go wrong. One senior GP in the Savage camp said: "Obstetricians see pregnancy not as a personal experience, but as a potential danger. Their object is to control that danger. The more control, in their view, the better. Hence the technological approach to childbirth. Wendy is a lone

voice. She questions all this. She bases her philosophy on common sense. High tech birth means more resources for hospitals. As a result, community clinics set up during Professor Huntingford's reign at the London Hospital have been closed. Mrs Savage is the only consultant who sees patients in GPs surgeries. Following her suspension, the area's day-care abortion service has been restricted. It used to deal with all women seeking abortions, referring the difficult cases to the hospital. Now GPs have been told that anyone seeking an abortion after 12 weeks must go directly to hospital. The GPs are concerned that this will mean delays for women seeking late abortions.

The new head of obstetrics and gynaecology at the

London Hospital is Professor Juris Grudzinski. A brilliant scientist and forthright Australian, he plans to set up a test tube baby unit as a semi-private venture, feeding any profits back into the hospital. Mrs Savage, an equally forthright New Zealander, has made no secret of her view that in vitro fertilisation should not be considered a priority in an area as deprived of basic services as Tower Hamlets.

The GPs of Tower Hamlets are not suggesting that the charges against Mrs Savage are malicious. Merely that they reflect the establishment's refusal to accept a radically different, woman-centred, non-interventionist, low-tech approach to the care of pregnant women. They are adamant that it is the hospitals which must change.

Biting the hand that helps

There's something about a wheelchair. Steve Copeland has a cautionary tale

SECOND OPINION

YOU able-bodied people, you can't understand. You don't know what it's like to have a wheelchair. You don't know what it's like to have a wheelchair. You don't know what it's like to have a wheelchair.

I once broke my journey at Strensham Services, and when I was pulling my wheelchair into the car afterwards, a surly looking character offered to help. I gave my standard reply which I had honed over the years to give a little offence as possible. "No thanks, I can manage, honestly, thanks all the same, thank you, much obliged, thank you."

Protection BRIAN INGLIS (Body and Soul, May 5) has, quite correctly, drawn attention to the great contribution to the nation's health made by epidemiological studies. The recent investigation of the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire is a salutary example of the need to maintain public health and epidemiological services at their present levels.

Now how could anyone feel insulted after such a mouthful of gravel? He said: "Well, sod 'em, then. You buggers, you're all the same! Never take 'elp when it's offered."

With that, he stormed off, leaving me to chew over his words. I knew that his was a rather extreme reaction, but I wondered just how many people felt as he did and hadn't the gall to say so.

I began to feel guilty about hurting so many feelings, and this prompted me to analyse my own motives for invariably refusing help. Was it arrogance, stubbornness, stupidity or simply misplaced pride? No, I concluded, it was a combination of all the qualities for which I am not renowned.

I live on my own, and I am forever discovering easier ways of tackling everyday problems, but of choice I will

often take the hard way, for the same reason I usually decline assistance. Because more than anything, I cherish my independence, and if I always looked for the easy way out, or accepted help, I would quickly lose that which I cherish most. What is more, if I relied upon a hand from kindly bystanders, who do I turn to when there is no one standing by?

The memory of that verbal assault at Strensham still makes me hesitate before I take the risk of upsetting someone with my supposedly guaranteed non-offensive one hundred per cent courteous rebuff. I know there cannot be another like him, but I do not want anyone to take my answer as a personal snub. It has nothing to do with the character or looks of the individual who offers, and everything to do with the need for



Grand Luscumb in Liverpool

Smokescreen

JOAN DAVIDSON (Society Tomorrow, May 1) writes positively regarding the Rural Preservation Association's achievements in green-vacant land in Liverpool. Whilst it is reassuring to have such media coverage, it tends

to throw a smokescreen over serious underlying difficulties faced by groups such as ours.

For the past 10 years, our staff have had constantly to change jobs, spend periods on the dole and take wage cuts. Like other members of society they have families, mortgages, bills and commitments, and the stresses that this insecurity places on families are intolerable.

There is also immense frustration among my staff at being invited to undertake improvement schemes, just to see them destroyed through lack of maintenance.

There is a great deal of pent-up frustration, too, at the failure of Government and society - who acknowledge much of the fine work undertaken by the voluntary sector and the need for such agencies - to tackle major issues arising from this mode of operation. Government should examine these and put forward proposals to alleviate them. Grand Luscumb, Liverpool 17.

Putting the life back into London's industry

The London Industrial Strategy is a radical new policy for restructuring London's industrial core, being published by the GLC in June. It includes traditional and new industries, services like health care and activities which are not usually seen as part of employment policy, like housework. It lays the foundation for tackling London's ever increasing economic problems.

The GLC is holding a conference on Tuesday 4 June to launch the London Industrial Strategy. You are invited to participate, to hear about the work so far, to discuss its relevance to your workplace and community and to make use of the Strategy in the fight for jobs.

Speakers will include Neil Kinnock MP, Brenda Dean, John Prescott MP, Tony Benn MP, Ken Livingstone and Michael Ward.

Tuesday 4 June 1985
The London Industrial Strategy Conference
9.30 am - 5.30 pm, The Conference Hall, County Hall, London SE1 7PB
Creche facilities will be provided by the GLC Mobile Creche.

Please register in advance with: Steve Scotland, DG/IEB/FIU, Room 1B2N, GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel: 01-633 8491.

GLC JOBS YEAR '85 Working for London

LINGFIELD HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Career Opportunities in Residential Child Care

We are 20 miles south of London and are Europe's largest Special School. The following vacancies will shortly arise:

ASSISTANT HOUSEPARENTS (4 POSTS)

Previous experience although preferable, not essential. Interest in care of children handicapped by epilepsy and aptitude for creating a stimulating environment for them in their leisure time are requirements, as well as ability to progress to professional training. In-service training provided. Accommodation available. Minimum age 20. Salary £4,611-£5,238.

Further details and application form from: Principal Care Officer, Lingfield Hospital School, St Peter Lane, Lingfield, Surrey RH11 8PW. Enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope.

WARRINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

HOUSING SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT CHIEF HOUSING OFFICER (Administration / Finance)

(PO 6 - 9 £12,243 - £13,320)

Reporting directly to the Chief Housing Officer, the postholder will be expected to provide administrative and financial support to a busy housing department.

The postholder has direct responsibility for the operation of the Housing Benefits Section, the general monitoring and control of the Housing Budget and in particular the ordering of repairs and control of the Repairs Budget together with the general administrative support for the department, including training.

Relevant experience in these particular areas would be an advantage, however, the ability to effectively manage resources and operate under pressure is essential.

Applications are invited from committed and motivated managers, who would ideally have a background in finance and/or administration together with appropriate qualifications.

Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from the Personnel and Management Services Officer, Town Hall, Warrington, (Tel: Warrington 33581, ext. 32), to whom completed forms should be returned by 7th June, 1985.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

A Women's Sports Association is seeking a bright, self-motivated, non-smoker to manage their H.C. in SW London. The position demands strong initiative, dedication, good secretarial skills and the ability to handle a budget. Salary between £5-7,000 p.a. negotiable.

Application by letter with C.V. before 7th June, 1985 to W.S.R.A., 34 Upper Richmond Road West, Stuen, SW14 8DN.

TALKING BOOKS

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

for Library of the Talking Book Charity in Southwark. Essential qualities are good typing, good telephone manner, some knowledge of literature and U.K. geography. Salary £5,500.

Typed applications with c.v. to: R. Sheard, 12 Last Street, London SE1 1QR.

PRISON REFORM TRUST

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

£9,000 per annum. Application and C.V. by Friday 7th June to Catherine Gilly, Administrator, Prison Reform Trust, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4PS, from whom further information is available.

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

Part-time HOUSING WELFARE WORKER

To join busy housing management team in area office in Fulham. The welfare worker will assist with problems experienced by the Trust's tenants who include families, single people, the elderly, the mentally ill and physically handicapped. She will also be expected to advise and train team members on welfare benefits and welfare aspects of housing management work, as well as liaise with statutory and voluntary agencies.

Formal social work qualifications are not necessary, but a working knowledge of welfare benefits and previous practical experience of welfare work (particularly with the elderly and/or handicapped and preferably gained in a housing context) are essential.

Applicants must be car owners and drivers.

Usual hours will be 20 per week, preferably 4 hours a day Monday to Friday. The salary will be on a range of £5,439 - £5,511 p.a.

For further details and application form contact Jenny White, Notting Hill Housing Trust, 26 Paddenswick Road, London, W8 0UB. Tel: 01-741 1570. Closing date 5th June.


BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT YOUTH PROJECT

HAS THE FOLLOWING FULL-TIME VACANCY TO COMPLETE OUR TEAM OF FOUR:

NEIGHBOURHOOD YOUTH WORKER

We are looking for a black (African-Caribbean or Asian) worker for this post which falls within Section 5 (2) of the Race Relations Act 1976. Main tasks will include: developing the use of the Centre, developing work with young black people, organising self-help groups, liaising with statutory agencies, organising playgroups.

Experience of working with young people and a commitment to young people's participation are essential. Driving an advantage. Salary scale 31. Qualified £5,804 - £5,852. Unqualified £5,055 - £7,794. The project has a commitment to anti-racist and anti-sexist work, and to girls work. Closing date Monday 7th June 1985. Application form and job description from: Monica Sweeney, Blackfriars Settlement Youth Project, 44 Nelson Square, London SE1 6GA. Re-employment: Previous applicants need not re-apply.



AUDITORS

With a flair for investigating the facts

Audit Commission

Why do our Auditors require many special qualities on top of those needed for standard audit work? Because at the Audit Commission we carry out detailed investigations to help our clients achieve peak efficiency and value for money within all their services. From Housing and Education through to Leisure and Environmental Services, that means uncovering all of the facts.

We undertake these objectives for Local Authorities throughout England and Wales. At present we need a number of Qualified Auditors in the London area. If you possess a recognised Accounting qualification, are under 35 and have several years appropriate Audit experience then the prospects available to you are excellent. You would be on a starting salary of £14,250 which includes London Weighting, and receive a range of benefits which include a generous pension and 22 days holiday (rising to 30 days).

If you want to add variety and interest to your career then you need look no further. Simply write for an application form or alternatively send your CV to: The Personnel Department, Audit Commission, St. Lawrence House, 29-31 Broad Street, Bristol, BS1 2EX.

An Opportunity to Specialise in Social Work

Level 3 £9,771 - £11,061/£11,373
Level 2 £8,661 - £9,477/£10,134

Following a major review, Social Work Services has been reorganised into Children's and Elderly and Handicapped Specialist Groups. In developing our specialist services we have recognised the increasing complexity of social work, the requirement for continuing post-qualification training and the needs of the community for a skilled and totally committed service.

The Senior Management Team has been appointed and we are now looking to recruit suitably qualified and committed social workers at both Level 2 and Level 3 into these Specialist and Intake Teams.

Level 3 posts are available to those with at least 18 months post qualifying experience and Level 2 posts to those more recently qualified.

Excellent career opportunities and professional job satisfaction are provided and if you are interested in what we believe to be an exciting future please send for our information pack which is available from:

Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3UH. Tel. 01-280 0324 (24 hour answering service)

Bromley

Leicester City Council

As part of the City Council's commitment to an Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, disability or sexual orientation.

Recreation & Arts Planning and Research Officer

Salary £9477 - £10107 (under review)

The Department covers a wide range of functions including Community Services, Sports, Parks, Baths, Arts, Entertainment and Special Programmes for ethnic minorities, Disabled, Women and Girls, etc.

A Planning and Research Officer is required to head a small section responsible for the department's forward planning, qualitative and quantitative research, marketing and resource surveys. This is a key post within a very progressive and diverse organisation. Applicants should be sympathetic to the needs of all the sections of the community, have a sound understanding of the relevant academic concepts, experience of recreation in its widest context and the proven ability to translate theory into practice. At least two years' experience in a similar environment and a graduate level qualification are essential. Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2076 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases. Application form (returnable by 7th June 1985) and further details from director of Personnel and Management Services, New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 5ZG. Tel (0533) 649822 ext 7064.

...your city council working for you

HOUSING OFFICER

£7,212 to £8,919 p.a. (inc.) + car allowance

We require a resourceful and energetic person to join our busy Homeless Persons Section.

Staff in this Section have responsibility for administering the Council's duties under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977, and for carrying out the full range of housing management duties arising from the need to provide temporary accommodation for the homeless, at present totalling 600 units.

The ability to work under pressure is essential and previous experience in the homelessness or housing management fields would be advantageous.

Applicants should be car owners and prepared to use their vehicle as necessary in pursuance of their duties.

For a job description and application form, contact the Housing Department Central Services Section, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1DH. Telephone: 01-686 4433, ext 2440.

Closing date for the return of applications 7 June 1985.

CROYDON
An equal opportunity employer

NEW CROSS CAB
BLACK WORKER

Salary: £9,510-£11,355 p.a.

To join a team of four full-time and two part-time advice workers - who operate as a partial collective - supported by two administrative staff.

We are seeking a black worker so that the team may better reflect the composition of the local client community. Advice work experience is essential. You would also be expected to share full management responsibility for this busy inner-city bureau.

Closing date: 12th June 1985. For application form and further details, send self-addressed envelope to: Jean Ellis, South London Area Secretary, GLCABS, 31 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7QH, quoting reference 527.

This advertisement falls within Section 5(2)(d) of the Race Relations Act 1976.

Citizens Advice Bureau

VOLUNTARY SECTOR VACANCIES

LONDON VOLUNTARY SERVICE COUNCIL

INFORMATION/ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER

We are looking for someone with administrative and organisational skills for our busy Information Service. Accurate typing is essential, together with an ability to work under pressure with minimum supervision. Experience of information work and new technology, and knowledge of the voluntary sector, an advantage. LVSC wishes to improve its services to the black community and therefore is particularly interested in applications from black people.

Salary on NJC Scale 4/5 (£7,808 to £9,510 inc. LW). Please quote Reference: IS/1. Closing Date: 14 June 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Needed for the Greater London Standing Conference of Voluntary Youth Organisations (based at LVSC) to assist in the development of outer London borough Conferences. Accurate typing essential. Desirable skills include shorthand, arranging and servicing meetings, maintaining and updating records. Some evening work will be involved (2/3 evenings per month).

Salary on NJC Scale 4/5 (£7,808 to £9,510 inc. LW). Please quote Reference: SG/2. Closing Date: 14 June 1985.

ACTION RESEARCHER

An experienced action researcher is needed for a two year action research programme based at LVSC, called Computer Access for London Communities, which will study whether disadvantaged groups are getting equal access to new tech jobs and training, and what can be done to help them.

The postholder will co-ordinate the research which will be carried out in five locally managed projects around London. The Researcher will need a full awareness of the problems faced by disadvantaged groups (including women, disabled people, and black and ethnic minority people), and the tact and persuasiveness needed to co-operate easily with local agencies. Experience of the voluntary sector and of microcomputers would be further assets.

Salary on NJC Scale PO3 (£13,481 to £14,229 inc. LW). Please quote Reference: CALG/3. Closing Date: 18 June 1985.

LVSC actively encourages applications from people with disabilities and all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, race, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.

For job description and application form, write, quoting the reference number, to: Sue Hutchinson, LVSC, 68 Chilton Street, London NW1 1JR.

APEX CHARITABLE TRUST

A national agency founded in 1965 and providing specialist services directed toward the employment needs of ex-offenders and young people at risk, requires a

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary: £9,225 to £10,400 according to experience

Working within the Consultancy and Development Unit, this training specialist will assist voluntary and statutory agencies with the maintenance and development of work related activities.

Applicants with experience of community based organisations and particularly intermediate Treatment, are asked to forward a resume of their career to: Peter Hancock, Apex Charitable Trust, 31-33 Clapham Road, London SW9 0JE. Tel: 01-582 3171.

Applications will be welcomed from suitable candidates, regardless of age, sex, marital status, ethnic origin or disability, and from ex-offenders.

LEICESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SERVICES

HASTINGS HOSTEL, 27 Lower Hastings Street, Leicester, Tel. (0533) 547538.

PROJECT WORKER

Leicestershire's Alcohol Services are very advanced and the Hostel is an integral service component, offering progressive care for people with drink-related problems.

Group homes and a Volunteers project are underway. If you are interested in joining a well-established team and you are experienced and preferably qualified in social work, contact Mike Watson (Project Leader) for further details at the above address. Salary £5555 to £7746 subject to qualification and/or experience. Additional expenses for sleeping-in and occasional travel. Closing date: June 7th 1985.

THE ALCOHOL COUNSELLING SERVICE

SENIOR COUNSELLOR

from September 1, 1985

This is a well-established organisation for people in the early stages of a drink problem based in South London. We are committed to maintaining high standards of good practice, and continuing to develop work with women and black and ethnic minority communities.

This is a permanent post and the person appointed will be expected to provide assessment and carry their own case-load of long-term clients, in addition to running groups and training courses and supervising other counsellors. Long-term experience of counselling and preferably a diploma in counselling or similar qualifications are more important than knowledge of alcohol.

Salary: £5,500 inclusive (under review). For job description and application form write to ACS, 34 Electric Lane, London SW9 6JZ or Tel 01-737 3070. Closing date: Friday, June 14.

BIRMINGHAM TRIBUNAL UNIT

is a charitable organisation providing welfare rights advice and representation at S.A.T.A., M.A.T.'s and Social Security Commissions. We require an experienced

WELFARE RIGHTS CASEWORKER

to co-ordinate the unit's caseload including representation at S.A.T.A., M.A.T.'s, Social Security Commissions, participating in the unit's other services - telephone advice, information, newsletter, recruiting and supervising students and volunteers. A commitment to collective working is essential.

Salary APS/01 (£8,582 - £10,104)

Closing date: 14th June. Interviews will be held in the last week of June. Contact Judith Cooke for application form, job description and further information. Birmingham Tribunal Unit, 4th Floor, Cornhill House, 31 Cornhill, Birmingham B3 1AP. Tel: 021-224 0666.

LEICESTER RIGHTS CENTRE

This city-wide Legal Rights Centre requires a

3-Year Solicitor

Solicitor, Barrister or Experienced Rights Worker with an interest in some of the following areas: housing, immigration, nationality, social services, women, employment, consumer and legal education projects.

Salary £10,702-£12,273 depending on experience and qualifications. Further particulars and application form from: Leicester Rights Centre, 6 Bishop Street, Leicester LE1 6AD. Tel: 0533 460001. Closing date: 21st June, 1985.

SUNDERLAND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROJECT

TWO WORKERS required for action research project. Applicants must have experience in work with the young unemployed and an understanding of action research methods. Salary JMC 4.

For details contact: A.V.P., 29 Stockton Road, Sunderland SR1 7AG.

BIRMINGHAM ELFRIDA RAYBONE SOCIETY

VOLUNTARY PROJECTS PROGRAMME

CONTACT WORKER

A Contact Worker is required for a research project, informal voluntary educational activities for adults with learning difficulties. The project recruits volunteers to act as paid tutors in the capacity of peer educators. The Contact Worker's main responsibility is to recruit and train students on to the project.

Hours: 27½. Salary: £5,500. For further details apply in writing to: Mrs J. E. Jones, 20 Edmonstone Road, Birmingham B5 4TA.

Application form should be returned by Friday, May 31. Interviews on Monday, June 10.

B.E.R.S. is an Equal Opportunity Employer. All applicants are considered on the basis of their ability to do the job, irrespective of disability, colour, race, sex, sexual orientation or marital status.

West Bromwich Community Centre

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

Salary Scale £501

£5,532-£10,107

Required an enterprising and enthusiastic worker with previous experience of working with the West Indian Community. For this post initiative in West Bromwich.

For job description and application form contact: Mrs J. E. Jones, 20 Edmonstone Road, Birmingham B5 4TA. Closing date: June 14, 1985. Applicants will be notified of date of interview.

Age Concern CALDERDALE

CO-ORDINATOR

To develop voluntary social services for the elderly mentally ill and their carers in Calderdale.

Salary Scale 4: £6,555 to £7,255. Job sharing considered. Applicants need to have a commitment to elderly people, organisational ability, initiative, understanding of the needs of volunteers and carers.

Applications from: Age Concern Calderdale, 10 Ward Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire WF17 7JL. Closing date: June 4, 1985.

FULL-TIME CO-ORDINATOR/COMMUNITY WORKER. Experienced person needed for inner city area. Job description on request. Salary £5,500-£7,000. Closing date: June 31.

SELF HELP ALLIANCE

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£11,451 - £12,837

The Self Help Alliance was formed by The Volunteer Centre and National Council for Voluntary Organisations to administer a DHSS-funded scheme of three-year grants to approximately 20 local self help support project workers. Other members of the Alliance are National Association of Community Relations Councils, Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils, Councils of Voluntary Service, National Association and Volunteer Bureau National Voice.

A Development Officer is sought to assist the Alliance in providing guidance and support to the local agencies workers and in co-ordinating the scheme's financial monitoring, training and evaluation.

The Development Officer is likely to have some experience locally or nationally of supporting or managing community development staff who have contributed to the field of self help.

The post is available immediately and will continue for 3½ years. The Development Officer will be based at The Volunteer Centre, Barkhamsted, Hertfordshire (4-hourly train service from Euston: 33 minutes). Considerable travel within England will be required. Removal expenses payable in certain circumstances. The closing date for completed application forms is 21 June; interviews 12 July, 1985.

For further details and application form write to: Self Help Alliance, c/o Finance/Admin Officer, The Volunteer Centre, 29 Lower Kings Road, Barkhamsted, Herts HEN 2AB. Tel: 04427 75511.

VOLUNTARY ACTION CAMDEN

a registered charity with £1 million annual budget, is seeking a

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

with good knowledge and experience of financial and management accounting, especially of all aspects of salary payments.

— general knowledge and experience of micro-based computer systems and an interest in developing their use. — a commitment to the philosophy of and an interest in the work of a non-profit-making charity.

In return, we offer £10,725-£12,273 per annum; 6 weeks' holiday; superannuation scheme.

We are an equal opportunities employer and welcome applicants from all sections of the community.

Full job description and application form from Gillian Hall, Voluntary Action Camden, 25/31 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 8SE. (01-388 2071).

REACH (RETIRED EXECUTIVES ACTION CLEARING-HOUSE)

the national charity linking retired executives to useful and satisfying experience-only work with voluntary organisations, will move this year to larger premises in Southwark. This will require the appointment of:

PLACEMENT MANAGER

responsible for the placing of retired executives with voluntary organisations and for improving the quality and volume of placements.

OFFICE SERVICES MANAGER

to run the services needed to support the placing of applicants, including the operation of a micro-computer to suggest suitable opportunities.

Both appointments call for experience of commerce or voluntary bodies at management level.

STARTING SALARY RANGE: £5,000-£10,500. For job descriptions, apply to The Director, REACH, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4AH. Tel 01-404 0940.

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY

DEVELOPMENT WORKER: LONDON

In conjunction with West London Community Action Committee (see London, CVJ) we need a worker to develop inter-agency and link them with expertise in West London.

Tasks include planning quarterly visits by West team to UK projects, organising UK exchange programmes, disseminating information and experience through inner city networks.

Essential skills: good written and verbal communication; experience of community business development; with ethnic minority groups. Knowledge of fiscal control, programme planning and relevant local and central government policies desirable.

Salary NJC Scale 6 £9,789 p.a. Closing date June 7, 1985. Details and application form from: Joan Poole, 237 Pentonville Road, London N1 8JL. Telephone 01-278 0601, CVJ.



Is your future in the stars - or in the Guardian? If you're working in science or technology, read 'Futures' in The Guardian every Thursday. Your next job could be in it.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

MENCAP

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

5 DISTRICT OFFICERS EASTERN DIVISION

South Yorkshire, based Doncaster, Leicestershire and Shropshire, based Stamford.

WESTERN DIVISION

Devon and Cornwall, based Plymouth, Dorset and Wiltshire, based Sherborne, Staffordshire and Shropshire, based Stafford.

Knowledge of mental handicap, social work qualification, Administration and committee experience an advantage.

Applicants must hold a current driving licence as a car will be provided for Society business.

Salary scale: £7,002 - £9,179 p.a. Starting point according to experience.

Closing date for completed applications: 12th June, 1985.

Interviews: 2nd July 1985 (Stamford and Doncaster) 3rd July 1985 (Plymouth post) 12th July 1985 (Sherborne post) 18th July 1985 (Stafford post)

For further details and an application form, please send a S4 s.a.s. to: The Personnel Department, MENCAP National Centre, 122 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0RT.

Reliance Social Care

10 John St. London WC1N 2BN. Tel: 01-242 8558

BENGALI WORKERS ACTION GROUP

Invites applications for

COMMUNITY WORKER

To work in a team with another Community Worker, 2 Youth Workers and other P/T workers based at our centre. We need someone who speaks Bengali, is energetic and has previous Community Work experience. To share responsibilities for the running of the Community Centre, stimulate self-help groups, particularly with homeless families and unemployed people, knowledge of welfare rights would be an advantage.

Salary: APS-SO1 (£9,780-£11,355) including LW. Closing date 7th June 1985.

For application form and details write to: Bengali Workers Action Group, 1 Robert Street, London NW1 3JU. Tel: 01-388 7313 / 01-387 8731

Previous applicants need not re-apply.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday May 22 1985 15

SPECIALIST OPPORTUNITIES IN MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

Bexley Borough following consultation with Health and Voluntary bodies have developed a programme for planning and co-ordinating the care given to mentally ill clients; the aim being to provide a spectrum and continuum of care.

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS (3)

£8,403-£10,764 (Car User Allowance payable)

COMMUNITY BASED

To enhance the quality of Social Work to the Mentally ill we wish to appoint a specialist worker to be a member of an area team. The successful applicant will carry a specialist case load and be expected to offer advice and guidance to colleagues on Mental Health matters. Sound knowledge of the impact of Mental illness on individuals and their families and familiarity with the relevant legislation will therefore be essential. To pioneer this new development, for Bexley, the successful applicant will need to demonstrate an enthusiasm for community-orientated Mental Health social work.

DRUG ABUSE

This is a very challenging post requiring someone of considerable emotional maturity to join a multi-disciplinary team involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. This post based at Bexley Hospital will involve both in- and out-patient work with patients and their families, from this very damaged client group.

Experience of working with drug abusers is desirable but not essential. However, group work experience and individual counselling skills are essential for the worker to be fully involved in the Unit's programme. Experience of liaising with a wide range of voluntary and statutory agencies would be an advantage.

BEXLEY HOSPITAL

Required to join a team of 14 Social Workers committed to providing care of the highest professional quality. The work will primarily involve working with one or two Consultant firms. The current vacancy will require knowledge and interest in providing a service to a Day Hospital as well as to in-patient wards at Bexley Hospital. Experience of group work and individual counselling will be a distinct advantage.

With all posts, applicants will need to demonstrate an appreciation of working with and activating community support networks. Informal discussion and visits are welcomed. For the Community Based post, contact Ellen Dunn, 01-303 7777, ext 2384 and for other posts contact Geoff Elridge, Crayford 525222, ext 103. Application forms from Housing and Personnel Services Secretary, Personnel Section, Room 29, Civic Office, Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent DA9 7LB. Telephone: 01-303 7777, ext 2308. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Bexley London Borough

U.K. CHILD CARE DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN REGION

REGIONAL OFFICER FAMILIES AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(salary: NJC SO1/3 £9,477-£11,025 plus £1,248 L.W.)

We are taking a new look at our work with families and young children, and are seeking to appoint a Regional Officer to assist with this task, as well as take responsibility for the management and support of SCF playgroup in London.

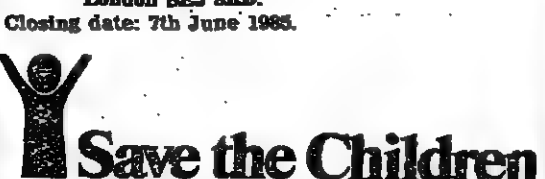
This is a new, time limited (two years) post and will be based at the Southern Regional Office in Shepherd's Bush, London.

Applicants should have proven academic achievement and direct experience in working with families and young children. A relevant professional qualification would be desirable as would proven ability to undertake management and supervisory responsibilities.

For informal discussion please contact Victoria Taylor on 01-743 3311.

For application form and job description please write, enclosing s.a.e., to:

Ms. Margaret Muddell
Personal Officer
The Save the Children Fund
17 Grove Lane
Camden
London NW1 6RD.
Closing date: 7th June 1985.



NEWPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL TRANSPORT AND WORKS DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (WORKS)

Salary: around £17,000 per annum

The Council has recently reviewed its Direct Labour Organisations and is committed to their success through the maintenance and expansion of services and employment opportunities. It has been decided to form a separate department which includes all major areas of the Council's Direct Labour Operation.

This is a key post, reporting to the Director, and carries responsibility for the management and organisation of the Cleansing and Wastes, Parks and Playing Fields, Highways, Drainage and Housing Maintenance services. Proven management experience in at least one of these areas, together with a relevant qualification is required. Knowledge of contract management, financial control, industrial relations and a high level of management skill is essential.

A car allowance is payable, and assistance with removal expenses and temporary housing will be given in appropriate circumstances.

Application forms and job description are obtainable from The Personnel and Management Services Officer, Newport Borough Council, Civic Centre, Newport, Gwent NP24 4UR. Tel. Newport (06833) 65491 ext. 3145 and should be returned by 3rd June 1985.

NEWPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER

required for
**MAGNOLIA HOUSE
CHELTENHAM**

which provides accommodation and care for 8 girls both during their pregnancies and after their babies are born. Relevant experience required.

Salary £5,058.

Interviews will be held in mid-June.

Further details and application form from
Housing Association,
Imperial House,
Southwood Lane,
Cheltenham,
GL50 2QH.
Tel: (0242) 526778.

City of Salford

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (ACADEMIC)

SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Scale £5,001.1, £5,532 - £10,107 Post ref: 671770

We are looking for an enthusiastic and knowledgeable man or woman to be responsible for a section dealing with records of students and courses and the administration of examinations. This includes the preparation of statistical returns and the motivation and control of some eight staff.

You will ideally hold an appropriate professional qualification or degree and have sound administrative background preferably gained in a similar environment. If you think you have the energy to maximise the potential of this opportunity together with the maturity to act effectively in a management role then contact the Personnel Manager.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Salford, Manchester M27 2BN. Telephone 061-733 3158. Please quote the above post reference in all communications. Closing date for applications: 25th June, 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

AGE CONCERN, ENFIELD

The Executive Committee of this newly established voluntary organisation wish to appoint their first

CHIEF OFFICER

Day care, hospital discharge work and a sitting service to relieve care of elderly frail people are the priority for action, and the successful candidate must possess sound organisational skills and the qualifications to develop and manage voluntary services for older people in close collaboration with local statutory authorities and other agencies. Salary: (£601) £5,000+ inclusive. Car owner/driver preferred. Funding for three years in the first instance.

Applications, to be returned by 21st June, from Mrs. S. Younger, Room, 54 Knatchbull Road, London SE5 8UT. Telephone 01-737 3458.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

West Smithfield, London EC1A 7BE. 01-600 9000

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

We are seeking a graduate programmer to work in the Department of Haematology in the development of the laboratory computing system. You will work in conjunction with the District Computing Unit and will be responsible for the day to day running and further development of existing software based on a KODAK 40.

You must be experienced in Fortran and a knowledge of PASCAL or microprocessor system would be an advantage.

Salary (Scientific Officer Scale) £7020-£9808 p.a. inc. Application form and job description available from the Personnel Department on 01-600 9000 extension 3108, quoting reference BM/SS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & CONSUMER SERVICES

Consumer Services Officer

Scale 6/501

(Ref: E19) Salary £9,780 - £11,355 inclusive
Lambeth is recognised as one of the country's leading local authorities in the provision of services to consumers and traders. As well as enforcement of consumer protection legislation we offer a wide range of advice and education services. We now have an opportunity for someone with enthusiasm and commitment to gain broad experience in this progressive environment.

Applicants must have:

- Diploma in Trading Standards or equivalent qualification
- OR Experience of working in consumer protection, either in an enforcement or advisory role.
- OR Work experience of resolving consumers' problems and complaints, using investigation and negotiation skills.

The person appointed could be placed in our enforcement or advisory sections, and applicants must be prepared to work in either role. A good working knowledge of consumer protection legislation is essential, as is an ability to deal with complex issues and documents. Applicants must also have good interpersonal skills, combined with a flexible and sensitive approach to work. The Council is committed to equality in the provision of its services and applicants must share that commitment.

The post offers a 35-hour week, flexible working hours, contributory pension scheme and an essential car user allowance, driving licence required.

The post is open to job sharing and applicants should state if their application is made to job share.

For an application form and further details, please phone 01-622 6855, ext 116 or write to the Personnel Section, Directorate of Environmental Health and Consumer Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 132-146 Clapham Park Road, London SW4 7DD. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

HOUSING & PROPERTY SERVICES

Trainee Valuer

Ref: H.56

Salary: £4,854 - £7,688 inclusive (Grade Trainee A)

The Borough Valuer's Department within the Directorate of Housing and Property Services are looking for a Trainee Valuer to join one of their divisions dealing with general valuation work.

You will be able to gain a broad experience in all aspects of commercial, industrial and residential property valuations.

Ideally you should have an interest in the property profession and enjoy dealing with members of the public. An analytical mind coupled with a flexible approach would be advantageous.

The successful candidate will be educated to the equivalent of 'A' level standard and possess the equivalent of 'O' level Maths and English. You will also be permitted to study for a relevant qualification on a day release basis.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from Housing Personnel, London Borough of Lambeth, Hambrook House, Porden Road, Brixton, London SW2, telephone: 01-274 7722, ext 2053. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Worker Adoption and Fostering (Outposted Team)

Ref: SC571/A

£8,313-£11,652 inc. (if qualified)

Lambeth is a multi-racial Inner City borough, experiencing diverse social and environmental problems, committed to the community placement of children in its care. To this end the Borough's Adoption and Fostering Unit, comprising three teams, work closely together and have a progressive approach to their work.

We are looking for a qualified and/or experienced worker who has experience of casework in a statutory or voluntary environment. Interested in child care and current issues in adoption and fostering and having authentic knowledge and experience of children and their families from Afro-Caribbean backgrounds.

The Social Worker will be involved in project and campaign work to recruit adoptive and foster families and will participate in evening training and support groups for families. Current recruitment emphasis is given to finding black families for the black children in Lambeth's care.

Additionally, the Social Worker will have an essential link role with one of the Borough's eight Area Social Services Offices, to which the Adoption and Fostering Unit offers specialist advice, support and consultation.

This advertisement is in accordance with Section 5(2) (d) of the Race Relations Act 1976 where being of a particular racial group is a genuine professional qualification.

INDIVIDUALS CAN APPLY FOR JOB SHARING.

Closing date: 6th June, 1985.

For SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY please telephone: 01-627 0564 (24-hr service) or write to: The Recruitment Section, Room 500, 91 Clapham High Street, London SW4.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependents.

LAMBETH SERVICES WELL WORTH DEFENDING

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL BOARD

A FRESH START!
A NEW BEGINNING!
A YOUNG AND GROWING COUNTRY!
A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO MIDWIFERY PRACTICE!

WHERE?

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Wellington Hospital Board offers Registered Nurse Midwives a variety of positions in its modern hospitals. A warm welcome, orientation programmes, on-going in-service education, encouragement to participate in advanced nursing programmes in technical institutes and universities. Develop your nursing skills, expand your horizons. Write now for further information to:

Chief Nurse
Wellington Hospital Board
PO Box 10045
Wellington, New Zealand

Population Project Co-ordinator Pakistan

An officer is required to co-ordinate the bilateral population aid programme and its contribution to a UK/World Bank co-financed population welfare project, designed to assist efforts to lower Pakistan's population growth rate.

Based in the Population Welfare Division, Islamabad, the officer will advise on topics such as research projects, development of proposals and provide assistance with the design of standard procedures. Responsibilities will also include the formulation of detailed and costed proposals, and assisting with the setting up and development of the proposed Population Study Centres.

Close liaison with the British Embassy, the Health and Population Division of the ODA and with staff of the World Bank and other donor representatives in Pakistan will be necessary.

Applicants should be British Citizens, excellent communicators, and ideally possess a degree in Social Sciences, Population Studies, Demography or related subject. An understanding of administrative and financial procedures combined with experience of the development of training courses in population studies is required. A knowledge of Urdu plus experience of working in Asian countries would also be beneficial.

The appointment is on contract to ODA, on loan to the Government of Pakistan for one year, in the first instance. Salary (UK taxable) is in the range of £16,835 to £22,275 p.a. including an element in lieu of superannuation. A variable tax free Foreign Service Allowance, currently in the range £725 to £3,425 p.a. is also payable.

The post is wholly financed by the British Government under Britain's programme of Aid to the developing countries. Other benefits include paid leave free family passages, children's education allowances, free accommodation and medical attention.

For full details and application form, please apply, quoting ref. AH312/AMC/TC giving full details of age, qualifications and experience to: Appointments Officer, Overseas Development Administration, Room 351, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.



GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL

Housing Department

Research Assistant—Ethnic Minorities

Scale 6 £2,532 to £2,114 p.a.

The post holder will establish ethnic monitoring and record keeping procedures, carry out research on race issues, and recommend changes in policy and procedures where necessary.

The successful applicant is likely to be a graduate and must have at least three years' experience in housing or a related field.

A good understanding of race relations issues and first-hand experience of the problems and concerns of ethnic minority groups is essential.

This appointment is made under the terms of Section 11, Local Government Act, 1980. The duties of the post will be reviewed at the end of the first year.

Assistance may be given with removal and disturbance expenses.

Application form and job description available from:

Personnel Officer
Gloucester City Council
75-81 Eastgate Street
Gloucester GL1 1JH
Tel. (0432) 3171, ext. 47
Closing date June 17, 1985
The City Council is an equal opportunities employer

Brent

Working for equal opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

We are seeking both intelligent young people looking for a career in accountancy and also those already established in their career for a range of posts in this well-established computerised department.

The salary range is from £5,545 for those commencing their career, up to £10,075 for those with sufficient experience.

Help will be given towards relevant professional studies.

For further information phone Mr. Palmer on 01-985 6733, ext. 2912.

For job descriptions and application forms contact District Personnel Department, Central London Hospital, Acton Lane, London NW10 7NS, or phone 01-985 5733, ext. 2975.

WELFARE RIGHTS WORKERS (2½)

Required for the Welfare Rights Support Team, a 13-person co-ordinated team which provides welfare rights expertise and advice support to London advice and community services in areas related to the GLC's welfare benefits take-up campaign. Two posts are full-time; one post is part-time (17½ hours per week). Knowledge of the welfare benefits system is essential. Experience of social security tribunals / training / ethnic minority communities would be an advantage.

The WRST is an equal opportunities employer. Full-time salary is £11,043 p.a. (inc. L.W.). The posts are GLC funded.

Further details and application forms from WRST, 15 Old Street, London EC1V 9HL. Tel. 01-253 6083. Closing date: Monday, 10 June, 1985.

COUNSELLOR/STAFF MEMBER

in a team at the

ANDOVER CRISIS AND SUPPORT CENTRE

A 24-hour service offering non-directive counselling and short term accommodation to anyone with any problems.

Salary: £5,100 - 48-hour week including night duties. Shared staff house available.

Tel: ANDOVER 66122

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST

Excavation supervisor required for MSC excavation in Exeter.

0392 52428

CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

£20,763 — £22,655 (incl L.W. and car allowance)

This key vacancy in the Council's Directorate of Development has arisen following the appointment of the existing postholder to the DoE Planning Inspectorate. The postholder has direct responsibility for the Town Planning Department and is required to contribute to the overall development of the Borough. Applicants must therefore be professionally qualified members of the Royal Town Planning Institute and able to demonstrate a high level of management experience coupled with a successful record in leading major development projects in urban areas.

Further details of the post, including the Council's generous relocation provisions, together with an application form can be obtained from the Technical Services Secretary (Personnel Section), Sidcup Place, Sidcup, Kent DA14 6BT (01-303 7777, ext. 3348). For an informal discussion, contact David Coleman on extension 8299. Closing date: 7.6.85.

Bexley London Borough

WESTMINSTER PASTORAL FOUNDATION

COUNSELLING COURSE

ORGANISER/TUTOR

Salary Range £8,500-£9,500 p.a.

The Day Release Counselling Course is a growth enterprise at WPF. The Organiser/Tutor will work a 3 day appointment (Mon/Thursday/Friday) as a key member of the training team.

Write or phone for job description to:

Beryl Mason,
23 Kensington Square, London W8 5HN.
Tel. 01-937 6956.

Tameside Metropolitan Borough

Education Department

MANAGER — TAMESIDE COMMUNITY LANGUAGE AND ART CENTRE

THREE YEARS' FIXED TERM CONTRACT

£9,477 — £10,107 p.a.

This centre, shortly to be opened, will promote the languages and arts of the minority communities in Tameside. The manager will develop initiatives in the fields of community language teaching and community art work and control the resources contained within the centre.

Applicants must have a knowledge of the issues in the mother tongue teaching, together with the appropriate management skills. A working knowledge of more than one language would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details from Chief Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside, Greater Manchester OL6 6DL to be returned by 21st June, 1985.

TAMESIDE — AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SPRING BANK HOLIDAY COPY DEADLINES

Will advertisers and agencies please note the following deadlines will apply:

PUBLICATION DATE COPY DEADLINE

Monday, May 27 4.30 pm Thursday, May 23

Tuesday, May 28 10.30 am Friday, May 24

Wednesday, May 29 10.30 am Friday, May 24

London: 01-278 2332 Manchester: 061-832 7200

Tele-Ads: 01-430 1234

THE GUARDIAN

EST. 2064/2096.
Closing date: 5.8.88
an equal opportunity employer
Walsall
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT Advice Arcade Manager

PO (38-41) £11,582-£12,645 p.a.

The Council is committed to the establishment of an all purpose City Centre Advice Arcade providing consumer advice, welfare rights guidance and housing advice to the citizens of Norwich and the surrounding area.

To help achieve this goal, an enthusiastic person is required to co-ordinate the establishment and development of the Advice Arcade who will take the day to day management responsibility for the project. The postholder will be responsible for ensuring the provision of an effective advisory service to the public by:-

- acting as the Centre's specialist on legal matters and, in consultation with the Administration Department, interpreting laws, regulations and practices relating to advisory matters;
- ensuring staff are aware of changes in legislation or any matters which may affect their role as Advisory Officers;
- discussing cases with Ward Councillors, the DHSS, Age Concern and other caring or statutory bodies;
- working closely with the Centre's staff on complex cases;
- visiting household clients;
- advising the Council's Committees and Working Parties, as required;
- assuming day to day management responsibility for financial and personnel matters.

This position is likely to appeal to someone with a commitment to the advisory services mentioned and with a capacity for hard work. The successful applicant must be able to communicate with, and retain the respect and trust of people in all walks of life at all levels. Experience in one or more of the advisory services would be a distinct advantage and the ideal candidate would also have a legal background. However, quality of character, a sympathetic approach and management skills matter too.

Further details and an application form are available from Ken Collins, Personnel Department, City Hall, Norwich. Tel: (0693) 622233 Ext. 226. Completed applications should be returned by 10th June 1985.

Norwich is an equal opportunity Employer



Islington Council

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Council is committed to tackling local deprivation by the development of services, a radical programme of decentralisation and by a commitment to equal opportunities and participation. Two people are needed to join a small team advising the Chief Executive and Councillors on policy development and priorities.

PRINCIPAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (P.O.) (MATERNITY LOCUM APPOINTMENT) (£258.44 per week inclusive)

Candidates need to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in policy analysis and/or programme planning. This will need to have included working with senior specialist and non-specialist personnel as well as the preparation and presentation of reports to committees or similar bodies.

Candidates need to be able to analyse complex issues, develop policy options and ensure their implications (including financial) are clearly written and oral reports. Knowledge of budget making and associated procedures for setting priorities is essential as is the ability to co-ordinate the work of staff from different departments. An understanding of present Government policies on local authority finance and the inner cities is essential.

SENIOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (S.O.2) JOB SHARABLE

£11,652-£12,273 per annum including £1,248 London Weighting

Candidates need to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in policy analysis and/or programme planning. This will need to have included working with senior specialist and non-specialist staff as well as preparing and presenting reports to senior staff.

Candidates need to have a knowledge of budget making and priority setting procedures, the ability to simplify complex issues and express them clearly in writing or orally, and be able to undertake systematic investigation and fact finding on particular topics. An understanding of Government policies on local authority finance and the inner cities is essential.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. Tel: 01-359 9010 (24 hour answering machine) quoting the appropriate reference. CLOSING DATE: 7th June 1985.

Our jobs are open to all races, both sexes, disabilities and gay men and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

GLC Working for London

Our equal opportunities policy can work for you. In many areas of the Council's work, women, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities are under-represented. Our positive approach to equal opportunities is aimed at removing this imbalance and we would particularly welcome their applications for the posts:

Department of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Deputy & Assistant Directors

Two chartered members of either IEE, IMechE or CIBSE with extensive professional and management experience, gained in large engineering design or maintenance organisations, are being sought to run key branches within the Department of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering. Design & Technical Policy Branch - concerned with the design, installation and commissioning of mechanical, H & V, electrical and electronic projects and services for the GLC and ILEA, a large energy management programme and the engineering aspects of Building Regulations Control. Maintenance and Operational Services Branch - responsible for engineering maintenance and operational activities within GLC and ILEA buildings, the Woolwich Ferry, Thames Piers and Tunnels plus a wide range of electronic installations and equipment.

The Deputy Director will carry additional departmental responsibilities and along with the Assistant Director will be a member of the Department's Management Board.

Deputy Director: £25,533-£27,591 inc. Ref: SE6396. Assistant Director: £25,561-£25,533 inc. Ref: SE6395.

Write to FE/SE1/SQA, Room JB35 or tel: 01-633 5136. Application forms must be returned by 7 June 85.

To obtain your form write to the appropriate Staff Section, quoting the ref. and room number on the envelope, to: GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Or telephone the number given.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

YOUTH SERVICES

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY FIELD WORKER: BASILDON

An energetic diplomat is required to work in partnership with Essex Social Services on the voluntary sector in the Basildon area. The successful applicant will be responsible for recruiting, training and supervising a team of volunteers. Experience of working with the voluntary sector is essential. The post is full time, 37.5 hours per week, 9.30am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday. Salary: £3,724 to £5,594 per annum (inclusive of other fringe allowances). Closing date: June 5, 1985. Write for details and application form to Susan Heywood, CSV, 237 Portico Road, London N1 0NU.



TURNING POINT is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee in the field of drug and alcohol abuse. Recently, Turning Point extended its activities to include residential mental health. Founded in 1984, Turning Point currently operates 30 centres throughout the country offering a wide range of services to clients and their families and other professional agencies.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

Davies Centre, London SW8

£9,780-£11,355 inclusive

The Davies Centre is a 15-bedded rehabilitation project for male and female problem drinkers.

The project is directed towards the group of problem drinkers who do not need an intensive therapeutic programme and as part of this approach works with the management of relapse. Also the project offers some community-based counselling. A Senior Social Worker with experience in the residential and alcohol field is required; with experience of counselling problem drinkers, liaising with other statutory and non-statutory agencies, and should have a flexible and imaginative approach to the work of the agency.

Further details can be obtained from Andy Fox on 01-627 1262.

SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

London EC1

£8,984 inclusive

A person is required to assist one full-time and two part-time Regional Directors in the administration of the Social Work Department at Head Office.

This post carries a large range of responsibilities and we are looking for someone who can use his/her own initiative and work under pressure. Applicants should be numerate and have sound secretarial and administrative skills. Applications would be particularly welcome from graduates.

For application form and job description, please telephone 01-406 3947. Closing date: 5th June, 1985.

WILSON & LEIGH COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

This new C.V.S. is appointing three full-time workers funded by a five-year Urban Aid grant.

We are looking for enthusiastic and energetic people committed to working with voluntary and community groups. The three posts are:-

CO-ORDINATOR responsible for overall direction. Salary: £9,114.

ADMINISTRATIVE/RESOURCES WORKER responsible for running the office. Salary: £8,632.

FIELDWORKER responsible for outreach work to local groups. Salary: £8,532.

For full details and large A4, B5, B6 and C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C47, C48, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C64, C65, C66, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95, C96, C97, C98, C99, C100, C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C106, C107, C108, C109, C110, C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, C116, C117, C118, C119, C120, C121, C122, C123, C124, C125, C126, C127, C128, C129, C130, C131, C132, C133, C134, C135, C136, C137, C138, C139, C140, C141, C142, C143, C144, C145, C146, C147, C148, C149, C150, C151, C152, C153, C154, C155, C156, C157, C158, C159, C160, C161, C162, C163, C164, C165, C166, C167, C168, C169, C170, C171, C172, C173, C174, C175, C176, C177, C178, C179, 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OUTSET ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SENIOR RESEARCHER

Outset is an expanding National Charity dedicated to action and research on behalf of people with disabilities. Current initiatives include: conducting large scale surveys of disabled people and their needs in everyday living in the community; the promotion of new training and employment initiatives for disabled people in information technology. (Currently Outset manages four major employment projects in the London area).

Outset has recently secured long term findings for a series of innovative projects examining the housing needs of disabled people which will culminate in the creation of a comprehensive computerised database. Outset is now able to offer stimulating and challenging opportunities in two key vacancies.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR — To be responsible in conjunction with the Director for the full range of Outset's activities. The person appointed will assume specific responsibilities on a day-to-day basis for all of Outset's survey and research operations. He/she should be able to demonstrate good experience of organising ability and the necessary skills in communication and management required to lead a highly committed team. The Assistant Director will also be expected to contribute imaginatively to the development of ideas and policy in all areas of Outset's activities.

Salary: local authority scale PO1 plus OLW (C.£12,000).

SENIOR RESEARCHER — The person appointed will lead a team of researchers conducting original research into the needs of disabled people across a range of issues. In particular the Senior Researcher will assume responsibility for a programme of research into the housing needs of disabled people, looking particularly at housing design, and for the development of a suitable database on disability. The person appointed should be able to demonstrate a wide range of research experience and must be capable of report writing to a high standard. Knowledge of computer database application would be an advantage.

Salary: local authority scale SO2 + O.W. (C.£11,000).

For application forms please write to: Alex Mackay, Director, Outset, Drake House, 18 Creekside, London SE8 3DZ. Telephone: 01-692 7141 or 01-378 6921.

Please specify the vacancy for which you are applying. Closing date 5th June 1985.

Outset is an equal opportunities employer.

Applications are welcomed from disabled people.

Job Opportunities

SENIOR ECONOMIC ADVISER

Salary Scale: PO 4-7: £11,562-£12,645 p.a. In order to implement a broad policy of promoting jobs and job opportunities, a practically minded industrial economist is required to form part of a small team in Preston's newly established Economic Development Department.

The successful candidate will ideally have had experience in commerce and will be conversant with Local Government Economic Development Initiatives and financing sources. The postholder will report directly to the Chief Estates and Economic Development Officer and will be responsible for assisting in the formulation of the Borough's Economic Development Strategy.

Duties will include undertaking research and monitoring activities and there will be direct involvement in the administration of those initiatives implemented. The post carries a casual user car allowance. Temporary housing, furniture removal expenses and a contribution to other associated expenses may be made in appropriate cases. CLOSING DATE: 8th June 1985.

Application forms obtainable from and returnable to the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Town Hall, Preston PR1 3RL. Telephone (0772) 365394.

We are an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ESTATES & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE **Preston** **Where people mean business**

OCTAVIA HILL AND ROWE HOUSING TRUST HOUSING ASSISTANT

An old established Housing Trust working in West London has a vacancy for an experienced Housing Assistant.

Duties include all aspects of housing management with new build estates and older type cottage property.

The Trust is updating its computerised rent accounting system and, although the successful applicant will have the opportunity to become involved with this work, the main emphasis will be keeping in contact with the tenants.

Salary dependent on experience & qualifications within Local Authority Scale 5-8 £7,624 to £9,114 plus London Weighting £1,248.

Applications to: Secretary/Director, Octavia Hill & Rowe Housing Trust, 138 Portobello Road, London W11 2DZ. Job description available on request telephone 01-727 6130.

Senior Planning Assistant

This challenging post is in a division of the Countryside, Minerals, and Tourism Group dealing with all minerals and waste disposal matters (development control and forward planning). Duties include resolving issues arising from minerals workings, e.g. aggregates, brickearth, chalk, clay, or waste disposal in a densely populated area. Candidates should be Chartered Town Planners or with a planning qualification recognised by the RTPI. Salary within Scale (SSO1) £7,524 to £10,107 according to qualifications and experience. Possible progression to £11,025.

Further information and application form returnable by June 7, from the County Planning Officer, Ref. AF(S), Springfield, Sandling Road, Maidstone. Maidstone 671411, ext. 2153/3154.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

COMMUNITY/POLICE RELATIONS London Association of Community Relations Councils requires a

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATOR (POLICING ISSUES)

(CRE-funded: £10,362 incl. LW re-advertisement) to advise LACRC, CRs, and community groups on all aspects of policing in London that affect ethnic minorities, including establishment of effective community/police consultation. Requirements: commitment to race equality, knowledge of policing policy and practice, community relations experience, good oral and written communication skills. Secondments considered.

Details and application form (returnable by 12th June) from LACRC, Room 505, Middlesex House, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SS (01-821 8469).

LACRC is an equal opportunity employer.

THE HEARING AND SPEECH TRUST
In association with
The Institute of Laryngology and Otology
Invite applications for a
CAMPAIGN ORGANISER
preferably with previous fund-raising experience with either a national or local authority. The Trust is involved in raising funds for research into deafness, initially for research at the Institute but ultimately on a national level. Salary up to £10,000 / £12,000 per annum (part-time or full-time). Applications to the Secretary, The Institute of Laryngology and Otology, 100, City of London Road, London EC3N 4JF. Tel: 01-778 3222. Further details may be obtained.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMS TRADE
requires a second
CAMPAIGN WORKER
To work with the present co-ordinator in the promotion of the arms trade and peace issues essential. The job requires campaigning initiative and the ability to deal with routine office work, often under pressure. The salary is £2,500 per annum (part-time). The person appointed needs to start work no later than 12th August.
For a job description and further details, send 240 SAE to:
C.A.A.T.,
10, Gower Street,
London WC1E 6JF.
Closing date 7th June.

HEALTH
Sheffield Health Authority
UNIT GENERAL MANAGERS
(16 Posts)
Sheffield is one of the largest cities in the country with a population of 550,000. The Health Authority has a budget of £142 million and the reason of £100 million over the previous year. The Unit General Managers are responsible for the management of the units. There are a large number of General and Specialist Clinics.
The Authority has a reputation of strong management at operational level. The Unit General Managers will have full responsibility for the operational and budgetary management of the units. The units are wide-ranging from the order of 250 to 2,500 staff and include: community services and services for the physically and mentally handicapped with budgets of £4.5 to £10 million and staffing levels of 400 to 2,500.
Salaries for these posts will be negotiable but even for the senior Unit General Managers less than £15,000 per annum are unlikely to be required to recruit experienced people.
Application forms and full details of the posts are available from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Sheffield Health Authority, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 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3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267,

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEPARTMENT

Economic Development Officer (Job share)

£15,606 — £17,313 p.a. (inc.)
pro rate for 17½ hours per week

Camden faces a growing crisis in unemployment and the Council is pursuing a range of policies to assist industry, to develop new enterprises and to improve the job prospects of the Borough's residents. Our programmes include the promotion of co-operatives, financial advice and support to small firms, and the provision of training services. These are carried out in liaison with trades unions, the voluntary sector and existing businesses in Camden.

The EDO leads a small team covering the full range of economic development activities. We are looking for people with experience of dealing with private enterprises, assessing applications for financial assistance, advising small firms, developing skills training and working to improve conditions of employment. If you have experience in all or some of these areas and you can deal with Committees, prepare reports and motivate staff, then we hope you will apply.

Application form (and further details) from and to be returned to: Controller of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Euston Road, London NW1 2BU. Tel: 01-278 4444 Ext 2757 quoting reference no 1A7352/G. Closing date: 17th June 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Social Worker

(Temporary p/t until 20th January 1986)
£9,510 — £11,964 p.a. (inc.)
pro-rate for 17½ hours per week

To provide a social work service within a primary health team at the Kenilworth Town Health Centre.

You will see patients referred by GPs, GVs, HVs, either for assessment for social work support / counselling mainly of a short term nature, keep up to date with resources in voluntary, statutory and NHS provision, initiate and run groups, e.g. bereavement group, for health centre patients, and work jointly with the consultant psychiatrist e.g. family therapy cases.

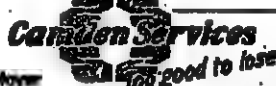
Teaching of medical students and GP trainees attached to the Health Centre is also involved.

CSW essential.

Working with a multi-disciplinary team, you must be able to assess appropriately, refer, and carry out short term work. You must be able to teach medical students.

Camden is totally committed to its Equal Opportunities policies in service provision and employment. Members of ethnic minorities are under-represented in this work area in relation to Camden's population profile and applications from members of these groups will be particularly welcome to raise this imbalance.

Application form from and to be returned to: Director of Social Services, Welling House, 356/664 Gray's Inn Road, WC1X 8BH or telephone 01-837 5621 (Answering) quoting ref no 10/233/G. Closing date: 10th June 1985.



Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women, black/minority ethnic, disabled and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed, religion and current conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCILS

Due to the appointment of the present Chief Officer (Mr. Clifford Broom) to a senior position within the LEA, the National Association of Community Relations Councils seek to fill a high calibre:

CHIEF OFFICER

Salary range £12,507 — £15,806 p.a. (inc.)

The NACRC is the national representative body of the 106 Community Relations Councils spread through the UK. As such, it seeks to address and have significant bearing on not only those issues pertinent to specific localities but also those of national importance. The Council's role is to represent the views of the Association's members, to act as a liaison between the Council and the Government, to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Race Relations Act, to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information, to conduct research and to produce and disseminate policy documents to its constituent Councils.

As the Association's premier officer, the person appointed will be expected to manage effectively a staff complement of 20, including the NACRC's administrative and Community Relations Research Unit. He/she will have overall responsibility for office administration, financial affairs, the organisation of conferences and seminars and will act as Chief Representative on all relevant negotiating and advisory committees within the Commission for Racial Equality.

If you are interested in this challenging position then please contact the NACRC, 816 Cornhill Street, London E1 6ND. Telephone 01-736 6555 for further information and application form, and/or an informal conversation with Clifford Broom.

Closing date for receipt of application form and full CV is 13th June 1985.

The NACRC is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

REGIONAL OFFICER

London

The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers seeks to appoint someone to manage the full resources of its London Region to achieve the Trust's targets in the Region.

The successful applicant, probably 25+, must be able to motivate and manage people of all ages to carry out practical conservation projects in the urban fringe. He/she must therefore possess relevant skills and experience. It is essential that he/she should also be a capable administrator and manager with an ability to exercise sound financial control.

The Regional Officer will need to work flexible hours and must have a clean driving licence, as a vehicle is provided.

Application form and further details (for which a 9" x 6" s.a.s. is required) are available from: Trust Administrator, BTCV, 28 St. Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 0EU, to be returned by 12th June 1985.

AGE CONCERN WESTMINSTER

Age Concern Westminster is an independent voluntary organisation funded mainly by Westminster City Council, and carrying out extensive services on the Council's behalf. These include 10 Day Centres and 3 District Offices providing visiting and community work services.

Deputy Organising Secretary

The post-holder, who will be based at our Central Office, will be deputy to the chief officer of the organisation. Duties mainly include personnel and training, planning, policy-making, servicing committees and research.

Salary: Grade PO, £13,157 — £14,229 inclusive of London Allowance.

For further details and application form, please ring or write to: Age Concern Westminster, Central Office, 4 Farnham Street, London NW6 4LF. 01-736 1330.

Closing date for applications: 10th June 1985.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

A national children's charity based in the City requires a Personnel Assistant to provide a comprehensive personnel service to the staff of the Child Care Division.

Reporting to the Personnel Services Administrator, your responsibilities will include recruitment and selection, SSP / annual leave records, and will offer the successful applicant an opportunity to develop practical personnel skills. Attention to detail and a methodical approach are essential requirements. The post would suit a person who has already embarked on a career in Personnel.

Salary Scale: £7,170-£8,577 p.a., 22 days holiday, and LVs. Please write, enclosing a full cv, to: Personnel Officer, NSPCC, 67 Saffron Hill, London, EC1.

DIRECTOR RUNNYMEDE HOUSING UNIT

The Runnymede Trust is looking for a Director to set up and lead a new Housing Unit based within the Trust and be responsible to the Runnymede Trustees. The Unit is an important new initiative concerned with action research in the field of equal opportunities for black people and other ethnic minorities in London's public housing sector. Its primary task will be to develop a London-wide strategy for implementing equal opportunities in public housing through research and dissemination of information. It is funded by the Greater London Council.

Candidates should possess the special skills and capability to create a small but dynamic research unit, and the management skills required to run it efficiently and effectively. The person appointed should have the ability to work closely with the London boroughs and other bodies in order to develop a programme of research into race and public housing, to administer grants and to monitor developments in the field. This should be backed by a strong commitment to improving race relations and a sound understanding, backed by experience, of race and local government issues. Direct experience in the field of housing would be an advantage but is not essential.

The Runnymede Trust is an independent organisation, set up in 1983 to provide reliable information and promote public education on race and immigration.

The post is initially for two years. Secondments would be considered. Salary not less than £16,000 p.a. Closing date: 4th June 1985.

For a job description write or telephone: Anna Di-Giovanna, Runnymede Trust, 37a Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP. Tel: 01-404 5266.

The Runnymede Trust is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ST. KATHERINE'S HOUSING TRUST

provides rehabilitative housing for young single people suffering from epilepsy in 4 houses in Croydon. Two more houses are programmed and the Trust hopes to expand further in other areas.

We are looking for a

SENIOR HOMES MANAGER

(SO1 equivalent: £10,134 — £10,764)

to co-ordinate the management of the houses and life-skills programmes for the residents; and deal with assessments for acceptance, rehousing, and a

HOMES MANAGER

(AP5 equivalent: £8,181 — £8,919)

to manage 2 of the houses and provide support for the residents in conjunction with a life-skills worker. Applications should be made in writing, giving details of qualifications and experience to the Secretary, SKHT, 63 Friar Road, Croydon, Surrey by 23rd May, 1985.

Threshold Single Persons Housing Association

We are a growing, association-based, in Wandsworth and specialising in housing for single people and childless couples in multi-racial areas of high housing stress in S. and W. London, and now wish to make the following appointments:

ASSISTANT SPECIAL PROJECTS OFFICER

Salary: £8,780-£10,382

We are currently working with 27 voluntary agencies on a wide range of shared housing projects for people who need extra care and support. The person appointed will assist our Special Projects Officer in the development and management of this extensive programme. He/she will have experience in housing, preferably in the voluntary sector; be committed to finding imaginative solutions for people with special housing needs; able to work sensitively with voluntary agencies and to deal efficiently and effectively with statutory bodies and funding authorities.

HOUSING ASSISTANT

Salary: £7,170-£7,888

To join our Housing Management team in providing an efficient, responsive service to our tenants. This new post presents a challenging opportunity for an enthusiastic, capable person to work towards taking on full responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Association's housing stock. He/she will have to show a commitment to community housing, though direct experience is not essential as training will be provided. Knowledge of ethnic minority communities would be a distinct advantage. Driving licence essential.

Applicants should possess a minimum of 18 years' experience in housing, preferably in the voluntary sector, and a good knowledge of the housing market in the London area. The successful candidate will be required to manage the technical, clerical and gardening support services of the Association's housing stock. The post is a full-time position and a good honours degree, preferably in a biological science or related discipline.

The appointment, which will date from August 1, 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter, will be for the range £13,525-£14,925 per annum on the Lecturers' scale.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, June 7, 1985.

BRITISH AGENCIES FOR ADOPTION AND FOSTERING

MEMBERSHIP/ COMMITTEE SECRETARY

£8,772-£9,510 including London Weighting

BAAF is a professional association and children's charity with offices near London Bridge. BAAF is looking for someone to handle its computerised record membership system and to organise the despatch of publications and other materials to members. The Membership/Committee Secretary will also undertake some committee work including the compilation of agenda and preparation of minutes.

The ideal applicant will be educated to A or degree level, be familiar with computerised record systems, and Wordstar or a similar word-processing system; write easily and concisely; be experienced in committee work; and possess first-class administrative and secretarial skills. Most important of all, is a methodical approach and close eye for detail, combined with a willingness to work hard as part of a small but committed team. Non-smokers preferred.

If you can offer some or even all of the above, why not contact Jackie Ducker for further details and an application form.

BAAF is an equal opportunity employer.

BAAF, 11 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ
Telephone 01-407 8800

SECRETARY TO THE ASSOCIATION

£12,000

A major and expanding housing association working in an area of high housing and social stress requires a Secretary to the Association. A registered charity, the association's principal objective is to provide rented homes for those in serious housing need. It has some 3,500 units under management. Our assets exceed £70 million and we employ about 100 staff.

The Secretary to the Association is responsible to the association's Chief Executive for three areas of work. These are developing and implementing personnel and training policy; overseeing the association's central administration; and acting as company secretary to the organisation. Responsibilities of the post include the supervision of four staff.

No particular background is required. Candidates will however need to demonstrate an enthusiasm for working with people, identification with the association's objectives and an understanding of the administrative needs of a busy organisation.

This is a challenging appointment for someone wanting experience of working at the heart of an efficient and successful housing association.

Closing date: 21st June 1985.

Application form and job description from: Jane Hamley, Secretary to the Association, Newington & Hackney Housing Association, 129 Kingsland High Street, LONDON E8 2PB. Tel: 01-254 1272

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

SPORT AND RECREATION WORKER

Active Life Styles Project

Scale 4a - £6,655-£7,228

An exciting opportunity for a motivated and enthusiastic person to work as a Sport and Recreation Worker on the Active Life Styles Project.

The Active Life Styles Project is a major initiative of Coventry City Council, aimed at developing and promoting a wide range of sports and recreational activities for all members of the community. The project is funded by Coventry City Council and the Local Education Authority and the Local Social Services Authority.

The ability to develop a flexible and creative approach to the project is essential. The successful candidate will be required to work a 37.5 hour week on a variable basis. The post is a full-time position and a good honours degree, preferably in a biological science or related discipline.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Coventry City Council, 100 Corporation Street, Coventry CV1 1JL, to which office they should be returned by Friday, June 7, 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

To Advertise in Public Appointments

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Tel: 061-832 7200

Ext. 2161

Further details and application forms are available from the Chief Administrative Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Hartford SG13 8DN, or telephone Mrs Bucklebury on Hartford 54242 ext 5212 (from Wednesday, 29th May, 1985, new telephone number Hartford 552627). Closing date for applications: 19th June, 1985.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S Committee Co-ordination Co-ordinator

SO2: £11,652-£12,273 p.a. inc.

Following promotion, the above vacancy has arisen involving the co-ordination of the business of major Council committees.

The position requires sound knowledge and experience of committee work plus the ability to co-ordinate multi-disciplinary teams, prepare reports, represent the department at meetings and advise members and senior management. (Ref: C055.3)

For further information please ring 01-748 3020, Cliff Coleman, ext. 5361 or Mike Jones ext. 405.

HOUSING District Estates Officer

SO1 £10,725 — £11,355 inclusive

Are you ready to run your own District within an Area Team?

You would have to provide a local estates management service in a difficult climate of social decline and demand pressures.

We are looking for a professionally qualified and well-experienced person to lead a group of committed Estates Officers in their work. You must also want to work positively with Tenants' Associations (including evenings) to involve tenants in the running of their estates.

You will also share in the management of service delivery — at the sharp end of the business in a cost-conscious environment.

If you've read so far and have not yet been put off, then why not ring Peter Fox or Dave Lewis on 01-741 8461 to see if the demands of the job could match your skills and abilities. (Ref: H41/85.4)

Essential user car allowance.

Special Needs Housing Adviser

Scale 5: £8,772-£9,510 inclusive

The Special Needs Unit is responsible for co-ordinating services for the elderly, disabled people, and other groups with special housing needs.

The Unit has a specialist advice and casework role and allocated sheltered warden-assisted and disabled persons housing.

You will have advice/casework experience, proven communication skills and the ability to develop a range of approaches to the housing needs of these groups. (Ref: H41/85.3)

LEISURE AND RECREATION Recreation Assistant

The Fulham Pools

Scale M34: £5,985-£6,645 p.a. inclusive plus shift allowance and weekend enhancements, where applicable.

Are you beached? Why not ride on the crest of a wave by joining us at the Fulham Pools?

As a result of promotion we are looking for a Recreation Assistant who will be responsible for poolside surveillance and maintenance of high standards of cleanliness within the complex.

You will also have excellent opportunities to gain further qualifications and to take part in our extensive activities programme. Minimum qualification is the current RLSS bronze medal. Teaching/coaching awards in water based activities would be advantageous. (Ref: RAFFP 16)

Application forms (for all posts) from London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Personnel), First Floor, Town Hall extension, King Street, Hammersmith W6 9JU, telephone: 01-741 0804 (24-hr answering service), quoting appropriate reference. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Hammersmith & Fulham

An Equal Opportunity Employer

SOCIAL WORKER LEVEL 3 POST

£9,114-£10,716

REGIONAL DRUG UNIT — HOPE STREET, LIVERPOOL 1

A new Regional Drug Unit has recently opened which will provide treatment for patients who live within Liverpool and South Sefton. This will be serviced by a multidisciplinary team who will also become involved in education and research. The initial establishment is for one Social Worker post, but the Regional Health Authority have agreed to review the situation after six months when a second post may be established.

Applicants should be qualified with five years' Social Work experience, and should have an interest in working with clients who are addicted to drugs and solvent substances. It will be expected that they will be able to offer individual counselling and group work. They should be able to demonstrate that they will be able to work in a multidisciplinary team setting and they should have the energy and enthusiasm to pioneer this new service.

Initial enquiries can be made to the Senior Social Worker (Psychiatry) at the Royal Liverpool Hospital. Tel 051-705 0141 ext 2502.

Application forms and job description can be obtained from the Director of Social Services, 30 Dalton Garden, Liverpool L3 2AW. Tel 051-227 281 ext 232.

Closing date: Friday, 7th June, 1985

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability

LIVERPOOL

A Socialist Council

TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATOR

£8,262 p.a.

Derbyshire Centre for Integrated Living (DCIL)

An Equal Opportunities Employer

DCIL is looking for disabled and non-disabled people with imagination, commitment and a flair for development work to join in the growth of a new strategy for disability services.

DCIL is an autonomous body jointly sponsored by the Derbyshire Coalition of Disabled People and the Derbyshire County Council in conjunction with the Health Authorities and is based at Ripley. Its aim is to promote and support independent living opportunities and the full integration of disabled people into the community.

The Transport Co-ordinator will work to establish within the county an effective and flexible transport system which will cater for the needs of all disabled people. Applicants should be aware of current issues and legislation regarding transport and disability and should be skilled negotiators.

Must be a car owner with a current driving licence. Application forms and further details available from: Mr. Norman H. Colledge, (Company Secretary), Derbyshire Centre for Integrated Living, Long Close, Ripley, Derbyshire DE5 3HY. Tel: Ripley 48651.

Closing date for applications: 31st May, 1985.

Herts Barnet Countryside Management Service

Countryside Ranger

Required to assist with the Hertfordshire Bridleways Project. The duties include the liaison with visitors, farmers and landowners, the supervision of a team of Manpower Services staff and Voluntary Rangers.

Applicants should have a knowledge of estate work, the management of bridleways and the conservation of the habitat and landscape. Sound practical experience and the ability to communicate with people at all levels is essential. A car user allowance will be paid. Commencing salary according to age and experience on scale £4,437-£8,420 plus £192 Outer London Fringe Allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Chief Administrative Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Hartford SG13 8DN, or telephone Mrs Bucklebury on Hartford 54242 ext 5212 (from Wednesday, 29th May, 1985, new telephone number Hartford 552627). Closing date for applications: 19th June, 1985.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Careers Officer

Scale 5B, £7,524-£9,114

BASIC GRADE (2 points)

CONTINUING EDUCATION BRANCH — CAREERS SERVICE

Applications are invited from qualified or experienced Careers Officers. Students currently studying for the Diploma in Careers Guidance may apply.

Post Ref E13: Older Leaver Specialist (A) Team, Central Careers Office

You will work in a team providing a careers guidance and placing service for students in Sixth Forms and Further Education Colleges in the City. Applicants should also have an ability to deal with enquiries from adults.

Post Ref E14: Longstaff District Careers Office

You will work in a team carrying out the full range of careers work with school pupils and their parents, the young unemployed and employers.

Application forms and further particulars for both posts are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, quoting the appropriate reference number. Tel: 061-234 7033-7035. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Senior Officer

HOUSING BENEFIT IMPLEMENTATION GROUP (HOUSING MANAGEMENT)

SO1, £9,477-£10,107

HOUSING BENEFITS — FROM CHAOS TO CLUTS

The HB Scheme has created a new range of problems for Tenants, Members and Officers. We are looking for two Senior Officers to complete a team of four, led by a Principal Officer, working to develop and implement policies and procedures to overcome many of these problems.

Liaison with other housing staff, particularly in the Department's 15 Area Offices, will be essential as will liaison with the Housing Benefit Office (in the City Treasurer's Department). This liaison will lead to the production of procedure manuals and computer programmes.

You will need to be a good communicator both verbally and in writing, and you will have to be able to work effectively on your own and as part of a team. You will have a commitment to providing the best service to tenants that the present scheme will allow and you will have experience in one or more of the following areas:

Housing Management, Housing Benefits, Training or Welfare Benefit Advice.

Interested? Then apply!

If you would like an informal chat about this post then ring Steve Mycio, the Principal Officer for the Group, on 061-234 4715. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants are invited to re-apply and should submit a new application form.

Area Manager

PO2, £11,235-£12,243

We are looking for an Area Manager for our East Overcrompt Office based in the Hattersley area.

The successful applicant will be responsible for supervising a team of staff in an area office with a full range of decontracted management functions and control of approximately 6,500 properties. These will incorporate registration and selection for housing, ordering of repairs, responsibility for rent collection through the Giro system and control of arrears incorporating the maximising of tenants' incomes.

The job requires a high degree of commitment, considerable managerial ability and particularly, sensitivity to the aims of the Council and the needs of the community.

Within the Hattersley area there is already a strong commitment towards tenant participation, and the successful applicant will be expected to continue and encourage the links between the tenants' groups and the Council.

Experience of housing management would be advantageous but not essential. If you feel able to contribute to the Council and see yourself in this role please telephone for an application form and job description.

Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Application form and job description available from: Personnel Office, Housing Department, Room 521, Level 2, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2JX.

We now operate a recorded telephone answering service for job applications. You will be asked for the following information: (a) the life of the post you are interested in; and (b) your name and address. So please have this information ready when you telephone.

Telephone: 061-234 4725.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Social Services Committee has approved a strategy for the development of a Social Work service to the mentally ill in the Central District of the City. The service is collaborative with the Health Authority and other Local Authority services and will be based in Health, Area Office and Community settings. Eventually it will comprise Social Workers, Community Development Officers and Carers.

The following health-based posts are now offered:

Principal Psychiatric Social Worker

Salary £10,716-£11,962

Based on the Manchester Royal Infirmary site, you will manage a team of social workers working within a multi-disciplinary team covering one of the two Areas which comprise the District.

Psychiatric Social Worker — Geriatrics

Salary Level II, £9,040-£9,477 by assessment to Level III, £9,114-£10,716

This post will be based in the recently purpose-built unit and day hospital on the Manchester Royal Infirmary site. It is an integral part of the

Democrats in search of their soul

COMMENTARY
Michael White



ENJOYABLE though it may be, the spectacle of President Reagan's well-deserved discomfort over Eitberg, Belsen, and the budget is unlikely to amount to much, unless the Democrats pull their act together. As things stand, the defensive and fragmented state of the party makes one long for the comradely good sense of Labour or the disinterested adherence to principle of Dr David Owen.

The one issue on which a prominent Democrat can make the Republicans sound stupid and boring is drug abuse. This is a topic which Nancy Reagan has chosen to make her own. Recently, she even hosted a two-day seminar for the wives of presidents and prime ministers from which Mr Denis Thatcher's valuable opinions were also excluded. But Mrs Reagan has never exerted anything more serious than Californian sherry. She thinks dollar bills are for buying clothes with.

So far so good for the Democrats. Unfortunately, their prominent colleague who makes the First Lady look irrelevant is the Rev. Jesse Jackson. When not rescuing American hostages or proclaiming that some of his best friends are Jewish, he finds time to address high school audiences. He is a sensation. The preacher tells them about his own youth. He invites the kids to pray with him so that Johnson Junior High or Spangar School will become a drug-free school and all their grades improve. "Oh, father, we thank Thee for a new day and a new opportunity. We are coming unto ourselves to get well, never

again to sink into the trough of drugs or alcohol." Then he asks for drug users to step forward and about 100 usually do. This is well beyond the capacity of Mrs Reagan or even the great Communicator himself. But then what Jackson really underlines is that this kind of performance is also beyond Gary Hart, Edward Kennedy, and the Democrats' lesser-known hopefulls for 1988, not excluding Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, recently described by an admirer as "less exciting than Walter Mondale." Mr Babbitt may run for President in 1988 as a means of avoiding being defeated for Governor in 1986, which sounds less than encouraging.

Mistrusted by elected politicians, black and white, Jackson is a symbol of the party's dearth of plausible candidates at a time when the Republicans have plenty, including Senator Bob Dole and his wife, Elizabeth, the Transport Secretary. But he is also too troublesome and too important to be ignored. Jesse got the black vote out 80 per cent for Mondale, though doing so he also helped Reagan get out a comfy 65 per cent of the whites—which is also part of the problem. It was even worse in the South, where at this moment the Republicans are conducting the most blatant raid since the Romans canvassed the Sabine women: "Operation Open Door," a 100-day drive to woo 100,000 Democrats in the south and west, where modern elections are won and lost. They have started well. When William Lucas, a successful Democratic official with his eye on the govern-

ment of Michigan, swam ashore, President Reagan himself laid out a reception and a dinner with his cabinet on a yacht on the Potomac. But Mr Lucas got bored with the party of Lincoln. "I feel I'm at home," he proclaimed, "being proof that smooth rationality is no one race or party's monopoly."

What have the Democrats done about their continuing humiliations since Mr Mondale went down the plughole to become a millionaire? Bless them, they have agonised. They appointed a new chairman, Mr Paul Kirk, who set about firing the staff and creating a new policy council to find the way back to traditional values. Jesse Jackson threatened to walk out of the party, and the unions ignored his advice not to pick their candidate too early next time. But Kirk was judged by some southern and western Democrats to be too much a creature of his former boss, Ted Kennedy, and the "special interests," a euphemism for blacks and unions. Protesting their loyalty, they formed a rival Democratic leadership council to find the way back to even more traditional values.

Organisation, money, policy—the Democrats are now definitely aware that something has changed. The New Deal is over. Worse, Reagan took with him from the party his optimism and its penchant for budget deficits, preferably with other people's money. What to do to meet the conservative challenge? Growth? Fiscal responsibility? A mean-spirited welfare state? Traditional values and strong defence?

They still haven't a clue. Senator Kennedy, the only man in the country unaware that he isn't going to be President, scampers towards the centre where Senator Hart arrived before him. Vaguely aware that his neo-liberal rationalism makes him sound unappealing to the poor, Mr Hart tried a new pitch last weekend: he appealed to black ruffians. Governor Babbitt (the only candidate with an MA from the University of Newcastle) has meanwhile acquired contact lenses.

On Capitol Hill, where good men toil, the result is discord and deference, the latter a product of the monarchical system here. No sooner is the President defeated on Contra aid than Nicaragua's Ortega goes to Moscow and Speaker Tip O'Neill, soon-to-be leader of the old guard (Ted Kennedy just is tipped to get his local seat), virtually says, "Sorry sir, we didn't mean it."

They are showing some fight over the budget, defending popular social interests like pensions against the bloated welfare role of the Pentagon—Keynes wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes. But it is still not clear who will get the final credit. The Democrats very decently let the President pinch their tax reform proposals and no one likes to be thought a wimp on defence.

So there have been no proposals to nationalise the defence contractors on the grounds that a Polish black marketer could manage them more honestly and efficiently. And when the party's defence lobby (yuppies and conservatives) helped save the MX missile by a few votes, the suspicion existed that the Pentagon always had a few extra patriotic votes in a shoe box under the bed if necessary, presumably the same shoe box in which it has sailed away \$4 billion (or is it \$50 billion?) in unspent defence dollars since 1981.

Ligachev: meteoric
MARTIN WALKER
reports from Moscow

Tomsk cat

ONE OF THE latest recruits to the Politburo, Mr Yegor Ligachev, is swiftly emerging as one of the most powerful men in the country, immediately behind Mr Gorbachev. Although there is no constitutional position in the Soviet Union for a deputy leader, Mr Ligachev is now in effect the second General Secretary.

Appointed to the Politburo only last month, Mr Ligachev has had a meteoric rise in the last two years. He was the first secretary of the important industrial region of Tomsk in Siberia, and then in 1983 Yuri Andropov moved him to Moscow to run the party organisation department of the Central Committee.

Mr Ligachev is the driving force behind the new anti-alcoholism campaign. A confirmed teetotaler, and something of a puritan in his personal life, it was he who briefed leading party officials on the crackdown on alcoholism at a meeting in Moscow on May 13.

Mr Ligachev has been given the responsibility of planning and implementing social reforms which go hand in hand with Mr Gorbachev's domestic strategy of modernising the economy. The campaign against alcoholism is the first move in a series of measures which are aimed at increasing labour discipline, cutting down on crime, and on the black economy.

Mr Ligachev remains his key Central Committee post as its secretary. But he also controls party appointments and is Mr Gorbachev's right-hand man in ensuring that the next Central Committee and the party regional organisations will be dominated by men who are committed to the Gorbachev Programme.

But it would be simplistic to see Mr Ligachev simply as Mr Gorbachev's enforcer. During his years in Tomsk, Mr Ligachev became something of a hero among Russian conservationists for the drive and money he put into preserving and restoring the old heart of the city. He was also the driving force behind the celebrated Tomsk Library, which has built up an unrivalled collection of original manuscripts of Soviet literature.

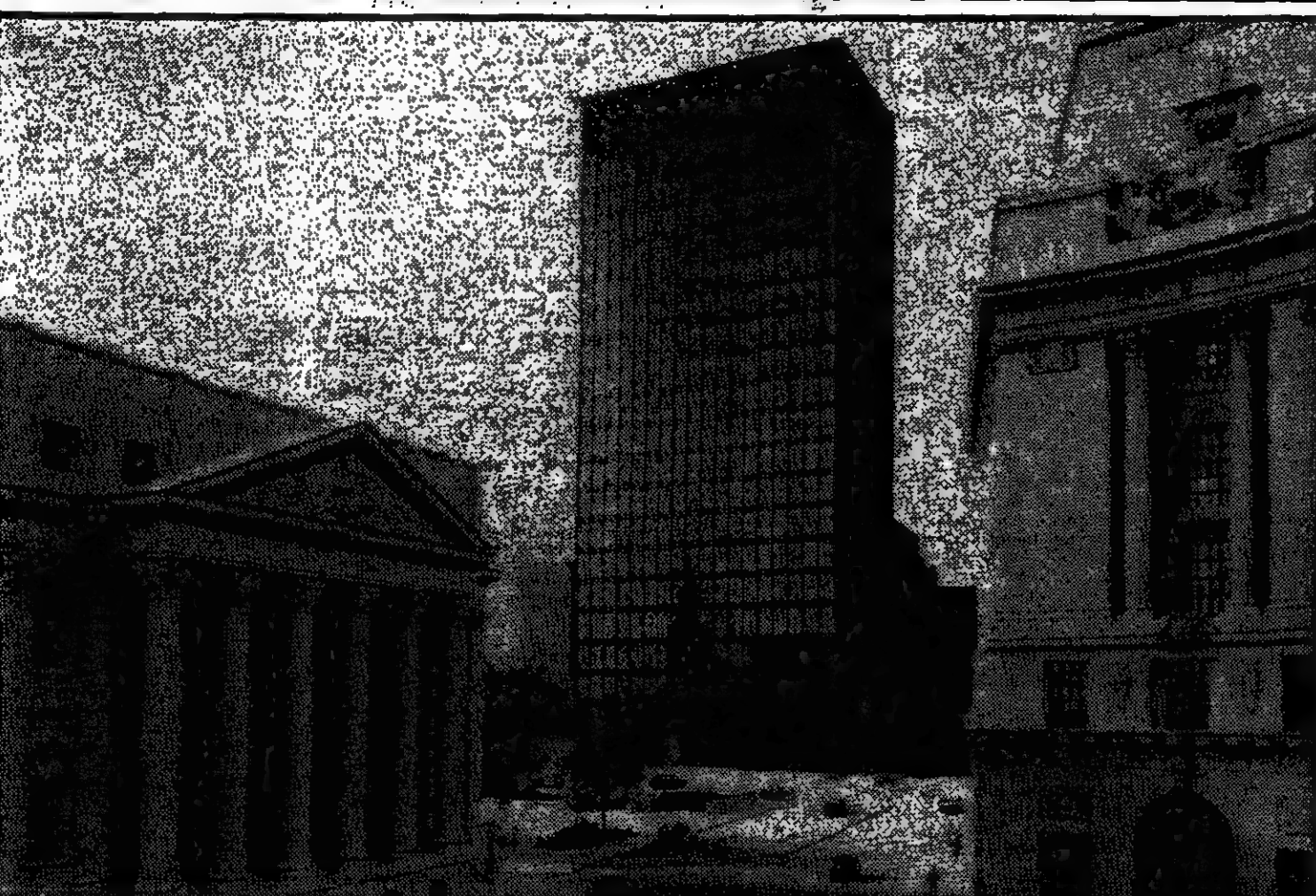
Moscow literary sources say that in recent weeks there has been an almost tangible easing of the atmosphere. The administration is now run by men who love books and enjoy the company of writers.

Keen on physical fitness, and with little time for subordinates who refused transfers because they preferred to stay in the city, or who went through divorce, he won the reputation of an ascetic and caught the eye of Mikhail Suslov, for the last 30 years the party's grey eminence and ideological chief. It was Suslov who suggested he be promoted to Tomsk, and Suslov who recommended him to Andropov as the kind of dedicated and incorruptible figure the party needed.

It was plain in the last months of the Chernenko administration that Mr Ligachev had become the Gorbachev man in the Central Committee, watching over party appointments on his behalf, standing at Mr Gorbachev's side during his eye-popping speeches in the Soviet elections, and jointly supervising the Supreme Soviet elections of 1985-4.

Ligachev's emergence as the right-hand man is an important symbol of the style of the Gorbachev regime, pointing to its serious and almost puritanical sense of purpose.

"Ligachev's only relaxations are books, skiing, and his family," said one Russian who knows him. "But even as a family man his political commitment shows through. The only men he would promote were ones he thought were good fathers, claiming that anyone who could not bring up his own children properly was not fit to be a party official."



Above: the view Mansion House will never see. Right: tower block, Victorian style

MARTIN PAWLEY interprets Patrick Jenkin's rejection of Mies van der Rohe's Mansion House building as a conservationists' charter against creative architecture

An end to the tower of babble

THERE are two tragedies in life, said George Bernard Shaw. The first is not to get your heart's desire. The second is to get it. Such aphorisms must, alas, be the only consolation for property developer Peter Palumbo, now that the Secretary of State for the Environment has decided to refuse permission for his Mansion House Square project.

If Patrick Jenkin had decided to run the gauntlet of the massed conservationists and self-appointed guardians of architecture and planning who were plotting to haul him through the courts if he allowed Mr Palumbo's appeal against the City of London's rejection of the 290ft tower designed by Mies van der Rohe, he would have had a fight on his hands that the ramshackle English planning systems could never have survived.

The best that can be said about the decision, details of

which have not yet been revealed, is that it was expedient. The worst is that it has set a seal on the built environment of the future.

Conservationist hyperbole to the contrary, the 180,000 square feet of Victorian office buildings that the Government has saved from replacement by a bank tower and a square, are nothing more than ruins. Mapping and Webb, the corner block most extravagantly praised by Save Britain's Heritage and the Victorian Society, has just been served with its third dangerous structures notice and, in his herculean attempt to keep the 12 freeholds and 345 leaseholds together so that the square could be built at all, Mr Palumbo has already spent over £1 million propping up the entire complex.

This motley collection will no doubt be presented as a great economic opportunity by the lobby that has triumphed over enlightened

patronage, but it remains to be seen what can really be done with it. Peter Palumbo himself will say nothing about the future of the site until the grounds for refusal have been made public. The conservationists, who have behaved as if the buildings belonged to them, must now face the fact that this is not the case.

More important than the ultimate fate of the buildings are the implications for architecture itself. In the battle for Mansion House Square, professional opinion has been split between architects who saw a threat in the principle of patronage upon which they have always depended—men like James Stirling, Richard Rogers, and Norman Foster—and those like Terry Farrell, who feel they can live with the preserved facades and extrapolated historicism preferred by environmentalists.

The modernists knew that they would never find a bet-

ter defensive position than that so poignantly offered by the greatest and most influential architect of the 20th century. If the works of Mies van der Rohe could not be upheld, then no other architects could rebut the hostility raging about the profession for 15 years.

Behind this is the dim outline of the larger environmentalist political philosophy expressed by the Greens in Europe and the Ecology Party here. Glass skyscrapers cannot be works of art or masterpieces of architecture, for such things will henceforth be evaluated according to different criteria. In the conservationist world of tomorrow, the winners will always ride bicycles through narrow streets and the losers be banished to high-tech ghettos like Milton Keynes.

As instructive as the denial of architectural patronage by the young world of conservationists, is the Lord-

ship smashes of architectural technology by those once employed to teach it. Prof. Geoffrey Broadbent, who played a prominent part in the 1984 public inquiry into Mansion House Square, has more recently made a big name for himself denouncing the mysterious "buildings disease" that, in his opinion, afflicts everyone involved with air-conditioned buildings. Ignorant of — or indifferent to — the fact that a large part of the population of the United States has lived in a totally air-conditioned environment — car, house, and office — for generations or more, he plays up to those who believe any evil of modern architecture, from legionnaire's disease to insanity.

As a result, London has lost £100 million worth of private sector construction, an ultra modern bank building, an enclosed shopping centre, and a public square flanked by works of undis-

puted architectural genius. But the City of London, the GLC Historic Buildings division, the Royal Fine Arts Commission, the Victorian Society, and the other organisations and individuals that have won a famous victory, this price will not seem excessive.

The battlefield itself, with its scaffolded and boarded-up buildings, crumbling remnants of long-lost imperial merchant power, now lies like so much of the rest of Britain, purposeless and exhausted.

What will become of the energy that went into the assembly of Peter Palumbo's 25-year dream? The site that was so painstakingly assembled into a state of possibility must now be split up — relet, or compulsorily purchased — whatever replaces Mansion House Square can only be less than it might have been — and that is the true victory of conservation over creative architecture.

Gerry and the Sinn Fein pacemakers

PAUL JOHNSON on the polls and the IRA

NORTHERN IRELAND last week saw Sinn Fein supporters parading tricolours, shooting pro-IRA slogans, and trumpeting the entry of 59 of their councillors into the province's town halls.

This week saw what has now been termed the "cutting edge" of the Republican movement in action: four police officers blown to pieces when their armoured car disintegrated under the force of a 1,000lb bomb.

In the brutal reality of Northern Ireland politics these two inextricably linked events are a vindication in many Republican eyes of Mr Gerry Adams's bomb and ballot box philosophy. It is now widely believed that Mr Adams — regarded as the most capable person in the movement at thinking

simultaneously in political and military terms, as well as its most visible and charismatic figure — has had his own position strengthened in the last week. The row inside the IRA over the phase being given to the political campaign has cooled for the time being.

The repercussions of the week are being felt almost everywhere. The Unionists are enraged at having to sit down in council chambers with people who support the IRA. The Government is trying to ostracise democratically elected representatives and the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party will be edged into temporary alliances with Sinn Fein on some local authorities so Unionists can be defeated.

In the past three years Mr Adams has got a grip of Sinn Fein, turning it into a coherent and efficient political party and himself into a Member of Parliament, albeit an abstentionist. Sinn Fein, with its advice centres operating at grass roots level, has been restructured and is now electorally experienced, having fought since 1982 the Assembly, European, and local polls.

These last elections have enabled the party to build up a middle leadership of councillors — 50 of them spread through 17 of the province's 26 local authorities — whereas in the past it relied on five or six personalities. Sinn Fein's impact has masked the way its total vote has barely improved since 1982 and nationalists

are still polling heavily in favour of the SDLP.

But despite the apparent preoccupation with the political side, it would be wrong to categorise Mr Adams as a dove, because he regards the IRA as an essential and integral part of the struggle. Since the beginning of this year, the IRA has killed 25 people. Although it was restrained during the election run-up, the paramilitaries themselves admit that at other times more imposing limitations come from weapons and logistical problems.

At the annual 1916 Easter Rising commemoration in Belfast this year, Mr Adams outlined his thinking on the Sinn Fein/IRA relationship. He said: "The development of an open, popular and rele-

vant political party is as important as the continued resistance of the IRA. The IRA are political soldiers who use armed means to resist armed aggression. To consolidate that resistance, to politicise and republicanise it is a mighty task. It is also a necessary and urgent one."

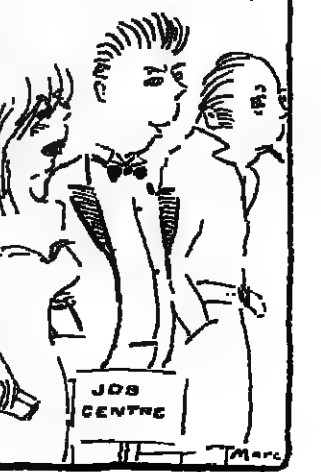
The Government has little alternative but to resist Unionist pressure for a ban on Sinn Fein. Although the entry of the party's councillors into local government is undoubtedly offensive to ministers, to proscribe it would invite criticism from all over the world that the British are prepared to ditch democratic principles when it suited them.

There is also the more practical point that Sinn Fein could then get up to all

sorts of tricks, such as standing candidates under alternative names. After the local government elections and Monday's bombing outrage, Mr Adams will probably see any internal threat to his own philosophy and style of leadership recede. But there are problems on the horizon. In the Republic, Sinn Fein remains under-developed and suffers because other political parties hold republican dear to their hearts.

And all the time the conservative elements among the IRA will be watching closely, worried that northern leadership will be pushing Sinn Fein a little too far in the direction taken before by the Official IRA — later to become the Workers Party — towards Socialist and non-violent policies.

Actually we came straight on from the Althorp Rally



JOB CENTRE

DIARY

THE opposition among scientists to Mrs Thatcher's election as a Fellow of the Royal Society two years ago — some complained that her citation sounded like an election manifesto — reached fruition last night at a special general meeting. The assembled Fellows amended one of the statutes and passed a resolution which will make it very difficult for a serving member of any government, let alone a radical government, to be elected again.

The statute governing special elections — the channel by which the Prime Minister arrived, armed with her second in chemistry — was amended to talk of bringing "honour" rather than "signal benefit" to the society. And the resolution to guide the council in nominating people for special election and the should be "of very great distinction. In some walk of life other than science and who earn the general and widespread respect and admiration of scientists."

Let there should be any misunderstanding, the resolution goes on: "Council should avoid proposing elections that could be widely interpreted as support for a particular political party, or as soliciting favour from the government in power. Council members should consult with other Fellows on the suitability of candidates, and the opinion of sectional committees should be sought when this seems appropriate."

All of which amounts to a smack in the eye for Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the society, who said at the time that it would be "embarrassing and damaging" not to elect Mrs Thatcher. But since a questionnaire revealed that about half of the 1,000 Fellows were unhappy about the Government's record on advancing science, it seems unlikely that the council will try to obstruct the meeting's decisions. A spokesman for the Royal Society refused to comment.

CHEW on this for a mixed metaphor: "Many of the present struggles are in danger of being shipwrecked because they are bottled up and left to rot in their own localities." Courtesy of Wendenworth district at the NUPE conference in Scarborough this week.

TAM DALYELL, the doughty MP for Linlithgow, got a piece of ageing cake through the post yesterday — crumbly, but still edible. The cheery note came with it from Commander James Burnell-Nugent, the successor to Commander Wreford-Brown, now that the Belgrano-sinking Conqueror has had its rest. This is a bit of out of commissioning cake, said the note, dated April 30, three weeks ago. Back went the message from Tam to the nuclear sub, now somewhere under the high seas. "I suspect there would have been great curiosity by persons unknown as to the content of any package sent to me from HMS Conqueror. Anyway, it is a relief to know that signals travel faster than cake." He said the boat's company that he's never criticised them — "only politicians who use the skill and bravery of servicemen for their own ends."

WHENWHILE, Bill Budding, the man who claims he actually fired the fatal torpedoes at the Belgrano, has left the Navy and set up a pub near Cadiz, Spain, with a back bar called Sinkers, tastefully decorated with pictures of war at sea. "It's been a good response so far," says Bill, "although we've had one funny sort of bloke who didn't seem to like the Sinkers idea."

PIECEMEAL they're chipping the support away from the Greater London Council, Mr C. P. Ledger of Westminster Parliament Street. One day, they'll sever the very building from dry land and float it out into the North Sea.

WE ALL KNOW how temper can fray during strikes, but Derek Penketh, a director of Portsmouth and Sunderland newspapers, went right over the top in a letter to Jeremy Gardner, chapel-father of the National Union of Journalists, offering the recent dispute at Portsmouth. "I really am tired of you and your ilk," he wrote, "and nothing would please me more than to receive your notice to leave this company or, alternatively, for you to dismiss me. In future please do not bother me in any way." Really!

Stephen Cook

Despite the fraught market, a real loss of confidence in the dollar is yet to come



NOTEBOOK

Edited by Hamish McRae

IN THE last few weeks the pain and destruction created by the overvalued dollar has been hammered home into the US financial establishment's collective consciousness. Yet Wall Street is

starting again to cheer.

If you look back over the last couple of months, there has been a string of news confirming the slowing of the American economy. The first quarter was even more stagnant than it had at first appeared. It is guesswork, but the second quarter looks as though it will show growth at a 2.2 per cent annualised rate. Corporate profits have been squeezed back for the last couple of quarters, too.

The culprit is the dollar. As imports have risen and exports fallen, so domestic production has been depressed. America has been enjoying a boom in demand, but it is guesswork, but the second quarter looks as though it will show growth at a 2.2 per cent annualised rate.

It is in direct response to this that we have now seen the distinct fall in US domestic interest rates. The markets expect more, but al-

ready the decline has been sufficiently convincing to encourage Wall Street to look towards an autumn where corporate profit growth could be resumed. It is the job of financial markets to look ahead, and the world's biggest securities market feels distinctly more confident now in so doing.

There are two reasons why this might be wrong. First the slowing of the economy has already created new worries about the US budget deficit. Estimates suggest that the slowing now evident will add some \$20-30 billion to the deficit, eating up half of the trumpeted cuts of \$35 billion which the Administration is seeking.

Second, inflation is starting to be a source of worry. There were some slightly disturbing consumer price figures yesterday, but the real problem will come in the autumn. The decline in interest rates engendered by the Fed is only credible while inflation remains under con-

trol. If it runs away, those rates will have to climb again.

How will foreigners react to all this?

The foreign exchanges have remained jumpy, difficult and nervous. But there has been no dramatic diversification of portfolios outside the US. Each downward shift of US interest rates has encouraged a downward blip of the dollar, but you have to remember that though the dollar may have fallen sharply, it is still at a level which 18 months ago would have seemed absurdly high. There has been no real loss of confidence, nor is it easy, to sense one in the air.

For the moment, then, it remains possible that the dollar will have a soft landing. It has to fall slowly enough to maintain the confidence of foreign investors and avoid creating a surge in inflation. But it has to fall fast enough to stimulate the US economy in the second half of the year.

This is what Wall Street hopes, and perhaps expects. Possible, but viewed from this side of the Atlantic, less likely than the alternative: some violent shock which unseats the dollar in the most uncomfortable way.

Off the hook

SOME good news (well, comparatively) at last: members of 885 syndicate are in a better position than the unfortunate whose affairs are managed by PCW. Names on the PCW syndicate run by Minet Holdings have to find up to \$500,000 to meet the claims. Compare this with the relatively modest \$37,000 contribution required of the likes of Virginia Wade and Mark Cox on 885.

Further 885's owners, Willis Faber, have done considerably better by their names than Minet. Yesterday Willis offered a £10.5 million loan facility, courtesy of Chase Manhattan Bank, to enable them to pay claims due

against the syndicate this year and to continue to underwrite at Lloyd's assuming they still want to. The "catch" is an agreement not to sue the syndicate's managers for the period of the loan.

Contrast that with Minet's offer to names last year. They were offered their own money back plus a top-up, in return for an absolute legal waiver. Problem: this year the bill to names turned out to be not \$40 million but \$130 million.

Offers to get names off the financial hook without breaking the market's hallowed rule of unlimited liability are likely to be a developing art form at Lloyd's. The 885 offer is not perfect: it may in fact flop because some names feel they should be compensated for mismanagement, not just given a loan. But on a scale of one to 10, the PCW initiative scrapes three, while the 885 document deserves seven.

Lloyd's too could do worse

than adopt it as a blueprint—with a bit of improvement—as its own gesture of reassuring the membership at large that it does care what happens when things go terribly wrong.

Share selling

IT LOOKS AS though the unit trust group Save and Prosper will be announcing today or tomorrow that it will take an interest in the medium-sized stockbroker Montagu Laebl Stanley, but not for the reasons which have encouraged most of the City's unit trusts. Put crudely, these have been based on the logic of putting together dealing and distribution skills.

In the case of Save and Prosper, both parties to the deal are in distribution. Save and Prosper is brilliant at packaging: its high interest bank account (run jointly with Flemings) has proved exactly the package the market wanted, and has subse-

quently been imitated by all and sundry.

But if that particular service brought it into banking, the mainstay of Save and Prosper's business remains unit trust. It has always been odd—if you think about it that unit trusts can be sold so vigorously in newspapers and door-to-door, while the securities represented by those units in practice cannot.

So Save and Prosper's chairman Cholemeley Messer wants a broker so that the group can market a personal share service directly. Potentially this is enormously important. It may well be that the mail order distribution network of a unit trust house is actually a better way of distributing stockbroker services than, say the branch networks of the clearing banks.

Anyway, after those high interest bank accounts anything which Save and Prosper does should be taken very seriously.

Group loses £31 m and former chief given £100,000 pay-off

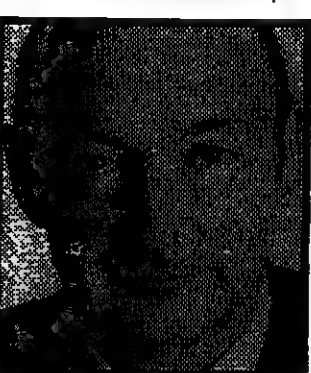
Ansbacher rescued by Belgians

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

Merchant bankers Henry Ansbacher were yesterday rescued by Belgians following a £31.3 million loss for the latest financial year. The deal involves a rights issue to raise £35.6 million making a total injection of equity of £50 million, and giving a controlling stake to Fargesa and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert of Belgium.

Henry Ansbacher also revealed leaving payments to former directors totalling £135,000 of which £100,000 was to the former chairman of the bank Mr Charles (now Lord) Williams, who was also managing director of the group holding company.

He left Ansbacher in Janu-



Lord Williams—bank's former chairman

ary to devote himself to other interests which include working for the Daily Mirror publisher Mr Robert Maxwell. A former chairman of the Price Commission, he was one of the Labour peers ennobled in the Queen's birthday honours.

The management shake-up which led to his departure and the installation of banker Mr Richard Fenballe as chief executive followed heavy losses discovered at the New York investment bank. Laidlaw shortly

after a deal to buy it, reached last July for £15 million. The sum was later renegotiated down to \$10 million.

However, Mr Fenballe decided to get Laidlaw out of the bank. An extraordinary loss of £9.1 million, plus the estimated £4 million pre-tax loss during Ansbacher's ownership. Formal ownership lasted only from mid-September to February 22. Laidlaw is now back in the black, and may be able to start repayments on \$8.6 million of loans by Ansbacher.

Mr Fenballe, who joined Ansbacher from merchant bank Guinness, is a man reluctant to go beyond the plan laid out in yesterday's rights issue document that the Laidlaw and other losses were primarily "the results of over-ambitious expansion beyond the management and financial resources available to the group, compounded by the absence of adequate cost and operational controls over, and financial reporting systems from, the business acquired."

But the losses, of which Laidlaw amounts to less than

half, reduced group net worth to only £2.7 million. The merchant bank itself made a loss of £3.45 million. The stock market gave Mr Fenballe a confidence booster with a 3p share price rise to 66p. In proportion to Ansbacher's size, the losses are among the biggest in recent banking history.

The financial reconstruction will give Fargesa and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert a minimum of 50.7 per cent and a maximum of 81.4 per cent of Ansbacher. The Belgians intend to use the bank as the UK flagship.

Mr Fenballe said "The management team had only one chance to get the stable clean and build for the future." The group was handily in profit for the month of April.

Other losses included £3.2 million in the Laidlaw metal broking business which has been disposed of, £3.9 million in US activities outside Laidlaw, \$3.5 million of goodwill was written off, and £2.3 million of losses in the holding company including an \$850,000 loss on foreign exchange dealing.

Dee cuts last link with Booker

By our Financial Staff

Dee Corporation has sold its shareholding in Booker McConnell, severing the last link with the company which it bid £338 million to control. The group sold the 17.5 million shares in the market yesterday morning using the stockbrokers, Bower & Pitman. Despite the size of the stake, the sale went smoothly and the shares were spread round a number of buyers. Dee could not confirm the sale last night or the price at which the stake was offloaded, but the chairman, Mr Alec Monk, is likely to have made a profit of at least £13 million.

Buyers of the stake paid more than the 250p market price for the shares, compared with an average 191p a share Dee paid for the holding. There is further bonus for Dee shareholders in that the stake has been sold ex-dividend so that the supermarket group will retain Booker's 8.25p final dividend.

Dee lost its bid for Booker McConnell after two attempts interspersed by a Monopolies Commission inquiry.

Booker shares rose 5p to 261p when the stock market closed.

Jacomb in surprise move

By Margaret Pagnon

Mr Martin Jacomb, one of the masterminds of the British Telecom flotation, has been appointed executive chairman of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, one of the City's largest new securities houses.

His resignation as one of the vice-chairmen of Kleinwort Benson, where he has been for 17 years, comes as a blow to the merchant bank. Mr Jacomb, who also becomes one of the deputy chairmen of Barclays Bank, takes up the appointment in July.

Mr Jacomb was first approached by Lord Camoy, BZW's chief executive, several weeks ago when it became

clear that he could not be persuaded to become chairman of the new Securities and Investment Board, the City's self-regulatory body for investor protection. Although he did agree to become the SIB's deputy chairman.

Mr Jacomb, who is 55, said yesterday he accepted the job because he felt that the time was ripe for a younger generation to move up at Kleinwort, but also because he believed the BZW role would be an exciting challenge.

Kleinwort announced later that the Earl of Limerick will become deputy chairman while Mr Robin Fox, David Peake and Lord Rockley will

be co-vice-chairmen.

Mr Jacomb will take responsibility for overall strategy at BZW, which is still in the early stages of integrating the four different parts of the group. Lord Camoy will run the day to day management of BZW which, capitalised at around £220 million, is one of the three biggest financial conglomerates. The main rivals are Mercury Securities and the US Citicorp.

Mr Jacomb's role on the main Barclays board will largely involve BZW matters, particularly the development of its network to be used as a platform for selling securities to the public.

Propeller comeback nearer

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

The new age of the propeller-driven aircraft has moved a significant stage nearer with plans by the US aerospace giant, McDonnell Douglas, to team up with Aeritalia to develop a new propeller passenger jet.

A joint statement said the two firms would work together on prop-fan technology in a project which could eventually result in production of an advanced commercial aircraft.

McDonnell Douglas said that new prop-fan propulsion sys-

tems, combined with new technologies in fuselage structures, internal systems and cockpit design would bring huge savings of 50 per cent on fuel compared with existing turbofan jets flying at comparable speeds.

The joint project involves research and testing of the new prop-fan power system leading to a full-scale demonstration flight in 1987.

The McDonnell Douglas Aeritalia agreement moves the prop-fan development a significant stage further and follows growing test work now being undertaken by the big aircraft

engine builders, including General Electric of America and Rolls-Royce of Britain.

However, there are big problems to be overcome before the propeller-driven aircraft makes a comeback to challenge the turbofans of today's passenger jets.

The major difficulty is the alarming level of noise which propeller driven aircraft will generate while flying at speeds of about 500 mph. In addition, engineers have identified difficulties with the vibration caused by propellers and technical hitches over a suitable gear box.

Caparo prepares Fidelity claim

By Andrew Cornelius

CAPARO Industries, the engineering group run by the Indian entrepreneur, Swraj Paul, is seeking more than £14 million compensation from the former directors of Fidelity Radio, the television and cordless phone group, which it took over last year.

Mr Paul said yesterday that he will seek substantial compensation to redress the "hidden problems" which came to light following the takeover. Caparo alleges that Fidelity overstated past profits and stock values at the time of the takeover last October, and has written down Fidelity stock values by 87 per cent since the deal.

The case will come to court within six to eight weeks, Mr Paul said. Fidelity was the only blackspot in Caparo's 1984 results, losing £111,000 in the last two months of the year. Otherwise the group was on a strong growth track, with pre-tax profits rising by 43 per cent to £2.7 million against the previous year.

The furious expansion of the Caparo group to meet Mr Paul's target of a £100 million stockmarket value within four years will be funded partly from the proceeds of a £10.25 million rights issue of convertible preference shares announced yesterday. Mr Paul rules out further acquisitions until 1986, by which time the problems should be over at Fidelity and a new £13 million mini-steel mill will come onstream in Southrop.

The new mill will employ 160 people, against the 500 people previously employed by British Steel at two plants to service UK demand for specialised steel slabs and light sections.

Caparo is looking for a return of more than 20 per cent on its investment in 1987, the first full year of operation.

Mr Paul is still confident about the UK engineering and steel markets despite continuing depressed demand. His mixed bag of industrial interests which include foundries, forges and other metals businesses, increased its profits from £1.1 million to £2.1 million in 1984.

Caparo's tight management controls and £3 million yearly investment in new plant and equipment.

Sainsbury's profit soars 20 per cent

By Mary Bessler

Sainsbury's yesterday reinforced its position as the UK's top supermarket group with news of a 20 per cent rise in profits last year, a record increase in sales space and another advance in market share.

Profits are up from £139.7 million to £168.5 million on sales of £3,135 billion helped by the effects of £246 million of capital spending both on new stores and equipment. The group opened 15 new super-markets last year and pushed sales from its Homebase stores up from 60 per cent to £64 million with nine new openings.

Gross margins stayed the same but net margins moved up to a level of 5 per cent. This is the envy of the retail trade — thanks to cost control and additional spending on improved distribution and efficiency.

Chairman Sir John Sainsbury says the 1984 performance is the best result of the group's strategy to upgrade its stores network in recent years, and he plans to spend a similar amount in the current year to make stores more attractive and more efficient.

Another 15 stores are in the pipeline, together with five Homebase outlets. "Our forward programme is fuller than it has ever been," says Sir John. "We are getting more successful in finding larger sites. We want enough space to provide car parking and offer our full range in larger stores."

Sainsbury's has expanded its range of lines in both foods and household goods by around a quarter in the past five years and there are twice as many stores carrying the entire range.

"This highlights the value of the expansion programme for our competitive position and the advantage we gain from the age profile of the stores — over 40 per cent of our selling space was opened in the past five years," says Sir John.

The group has created 5,800 new jobs in the past year by its expansion programme, mostly part-time openings. Over £12 million has been set aside for this year's profit for the staff profit sharing scheme. Shareholders get a 20 per cent increase in their payout to 4.5p a share.

Tebbit says jobs boost would prevent recovery

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

The Trade and Industry Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, last night rejected pleas for a change in government policy to help tackle the problem of unemployment.

Mr Tebbit said it would be the worst possible service for the nation if the Government's economic strategy were abandoned.

"The price of the temporary employment which it created would be a fuelling of inflation, thereby cutting the ground from under businesses growing in an atmosphere of sustained recovery," he told businessmen at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Tebbit said it was "offensive and stupid" to suggest that the Government did not want to reduce unemployment, but it did not want to jeopardise the improving business recovery.

"Having endured the deepest worldwide recession since the 1930s, we would be throwing away all that achieved just at a time when things were coming right," he said. And, in a clear rebuke to the Tory Centre Forward group, he said: "I, for one, would not return to the failed policies of the 1970s."

"We tried incomes policies, we tried corporatism, we even tried socialism and none of them worked," he said.

Sir James Clesminson, president of the CBI, echoed Mr Tebbit's optimism by saying that Britain had the chance of not one year but several years of real promise.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Outlook darkens

A GLOOMIER economic outlook was confirmed yesterday by the index of longer leading indicators, which dropped for the fourth month running in April, after recovering in the second half of last year.

The Government said it was too early to say whether this was a signal of a slowdown in activity next year. However the gloom was reinforced by an end to what had seemed to be a recovery in a complementary index of shorter leading indicators. The recovery had been due to exceptionally high lending levels which have now dropped back.

A spokesman said, "It is not possible to offer any firm view on when the next turning point in economic activity will occur." The downturn in the longer leading indicator is likely to worry the Government because it may coincide with slippage in the growth rate of the US economy.

MIDLAND'S takeover of the 43 per cent, it does not own, of California bank Crocker National was yesterday approved by 98 per cent vote of Crocker shareholders. But the deal will be held up until settlement of a lawsuit by one of the preference shareholders who is demanding better treatment. Judgment may be given this week. Midland's own shareholders vote on the takeover tomorrow.

A NEW Scottish company, Heriot Hotels, has raised £25 million in equity and loan finance to build a chain of six hotels under the Novotel banner in Britain. France's leading hotel company, Accor, which already operates five Novotel hotels in this country, will have a 20 per cent stake in Heriot and will manage the new hotels. The hotels will be aimed at the business and conference markets.

In the interim....

GOOD NEWS

□ Profit before taxation for the 3 months was £6,855,000 (1984 £4,745,000).

□ Interim dividend 1.0p (0.85p equivalent first 3 months 1984).

□ Sales rose from £69,504,000 to £104,081,000, an increase of 49.7%.

□ Earnings per share increased by 21.9% to 3.84p (1984 3.15p).

□ Overall, the Chairman is confident that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, Bibby will again achieve a good performance for the year as a whole.

The Company is reporting on interim results on only 3 months trading to March 30, in line with a new year-end of September 28, 1985.

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THE DESIGN OFFERED BY VICKERS WAS BASED ON THE 2400 CLASS SUBMARINE IT IS CURRENTLY BUILDING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY. THE FIRST 2400 CLASS SUBMARINE, HMS Upholder, under construction at Barrow-in-Furness for delivery in 1989.

Vickers loses sub order

Vickers, the Barrow-in-Furness warship yard, yesterday lost out in its effort to win the contract to build Australia's replacement submarine fleet, when the Australian Government announced that it had narrowed its shortlist of contenders to two, the West German ICL-HDW consortium and Kockums of Sweden.

The UK yard, which had received support from the British Government, notably Defence Procurement Minister, Adam Butler, in its efforts to secure the Australian \$2.6 billion (£1.4 billion) contract, had been the subject of severe criticism over its alleged lobbying methods.

Its failure to win the contract is a serious blow to Vickers which had hoped to win an export order of this magnitude both to secure long-term workload and to facilitate its privatisation later this year.

This is the first occasion on which Australia has gone outside the UK for its submarines, and Vickers was the builder of the country's existing Oberon fleet.

The design offered by Vickers was based on the 2400 class submarine it is currently building for the Royal Navy. The first 2400 class submarine, HMS Upholder, under construction at Barrow-in-Furness for delivery in 1989.

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£500 - £19,999	Annually	10.25	10.25	14.64
£1 - £499	Annually	8.25	8.25	11.79

Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest Account

NEW HIGHER RATE

£20,000 or more	Monthly	10.25	10.75	15.36
£5,000 - £19,999	Monthly	9.8	10.25	14.64

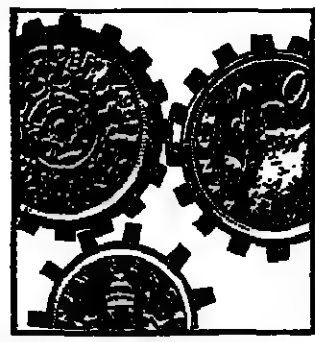
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Obstacles on road to Sunday trading

Tom McNally examines the doubts over Shop Act reform



ECONOMICS AGENDA

MONDAY'S debate on Sunday trading gave the government the clear majority it sought for early legislation to reform the 1950 Shop Act and to deregulate trading on Sundays in England and Wales.

The decisiveness of the government's victory should mean that the retail industry's request for speed, leadership and clarity from Parliament will be met by legislation to be included in the Queen's Speech and introduced early into the next session of Parliament.

However, it is clear from the debate and from the pat-

tern of voting that the government has still to meet some very real objections if it is to guarantee a smooth passage for its legislation. Indeed, if the debate proved anything it was that a smooth passage is well nigh impossible for there were few conversions announced.

In 1964 the Crathorne Committee stated: "The special character of Sunday ought to be preserved as far as practicable as a day of leisure in which a person is not required to pursue his weekday work and is free to do as he chooses." That argument still carries great weight in the Commons.

The Home Secretary tried to reassure some doubters by stating that legislation would take account of strongly held sabbatarian convictions of existing shop workers. This may have seemed a manageable concession for him to make to buy off backbench doubters, but it is clear that it will be insufficient. Any attempt by the government to restrict concessions on "conscience" grounds to existing shop workers will be countered by a "Massachusetts amendment" paralleling the legislation in the State of Massachusetts which gives wide protection to shop workers who do not want to work on Sundays for reasons of religious conviction.

It remains to be seen how easy such legislation will be to police, and it would of course blow a sizeable hole in the defences of those who want a short, simple deregulating Bill, perhaps paving the way for other qualifying clauses and regulations.

If the sabbatarians were able to demonstrate their capacity to mobilise a goodly number of supporters present and speaking, so too were the shop workers' union, Usdaw, and the Co-operative movement. Usdaw and the Co-op were able to reflect their continuing opposition to the deregulation of Sunday trading through their sponsored MPs and through their influence on the official Labour Party position.

The Opposition was able to mask a somewhat ambivalent attitude to reform of the 1950 Shop Act by uniting on the question of pay and conditions of shop workers. Particular concern was expressed about the future of wages councils.

This is another key area where the government may have to deviate from the pure path of deregulation if it is going to ensure a safe passage for its Bill; for although it has a substantial Commons majority for the principle of Sunday trading reform the issue of the future of wages councils, like



the workers' conscience clause, may be one on which an otherwise approving House of Lords may seek assurances and specified guarantees in legislation.

The Retail Consortium has just responded to the government's consultative document on wages councils by informing ministers that the overwhelming majority of the retail trade favour the continuation of the wages council system, subject to reform. The major reform that the industry will seek is to remove employees under 19 years of age from the scope of wages councils. Although the government may seek to keep its judgments on Sunday trading and the future wages councils separate, I suspect that Parliament will

interlink them.

The government in turn may seek linkage between the employers' desire to see young people removed from the scope of wages councils and the likely response of retail employers to the proposed two year YTS scheme. It is likely, therefore, that the clear mandate for Sunday trading reform which the government has now received from the Commons will be qualified by linkage with other proposals, notably on wages councils and youth training.

Many sections of the retail trade will seek to deflect the government from the straight deregulation to a more qualified reform of the 1950 Shop Act, and although ministers seem to have endorsed the Auld Committee's

view that "the only practicable way forward is the abolition of all legal restrictions on the hours for which shops may be open to serve customers on Sundays," the acceptance of a qualified conscience clause and the retention of wages councils are both likely to dilute pure deregulation.

As Monday night in Parliament demonstrated the debate will continue, not least within the retail industry itself, but most of all retailers want to get on with the task they do superbly well, serving and adapting to the needs of the customer in an age of rapid social and economic change.

Tom McNally is Director General of the Retail Consortium.

Brazil's small banks get new protection

Bernardo Kucinski reports on a ban to prevent the poaching of investors

TWENTY-TWO Brazilian bankers decided on Monday to set up a safety-net to protect the banking system, in particular the small and medium-sized groups, against the threat of a run on banks.

Since the collapse of Sul-Brasileiro, state criminal proceedings have been opened against former planning minister Delfim Netto and his top aides in connection with another financial collapse, that of Corcos, Brastel in 1983, with losses totalling \$60 million.

Minister Ernane Galves, are being accused of negligence and the mishandling of public money. The former general secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Flavio Peca, is being accused of protecting the interest of a private group while in office.

The series of news reports about bank difficulties and the congress decision to replace the sul-Brasileiro by a new state-controlled bank to be called Meridional, have raised the spectre of bank nationalisation in Brazil, although this is not the new government policy at all.

On the other hand, because of all these difficulties, no agreement has been reached for the rescheduling of Brazil's foreign debt, and negotiations are now limited to the extension of existing arrangements. A few foreign banks resist even this extension. Apparently they prefer to cut their losses.

adhere to a code of ethics, so that the big ones do not take advantage of the difficulties of the smaller. One big bank was accused last month of spreading rumours about the difficulties of one of its competitors.

In Brasilia, state criminal proceedings have been opened against former planning minister Delfim Netto and his top aides in connection with another financial collapse, that of Corcos, Brastel in 1983, with losses totalling \$60 million.

Minister Ernane Galves, are being accused of negligence and the mishandling of public money. The former general secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Flavio Peca, is being accused of protecting the interest of a private group while in office.

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Suburban boost for cable TV

Maggie Brown reports on Britain's largest pilot scheme so far

BRITAIN'S infant cable television industry, in many ways the laggard in Europe, yesterday received a stimulus with the news that Croydon Cable Television, one of the first 11 franchise holders, is about to start laying cable to 16,000 homes in the London commuter belt.

This makes it the largest pilot scheme yet announced in Britain. The announcement came as a research study, Cable TV Communications in Western Europe 1985, published by media specialists CIT, reported that European cable television was not yet the disaster it is often portrayed as being.

CIT admits that progress towards building up national cable grids — supposedly the electronic highways of the twenty-first century — is very patchy, especially in France and the UK. The real star is West Germany, whose national telecommunications authority is investing heavily in a total network.

CIT says that during 1984 the steady growth in the number of European homes cabled continued, but at an annual rate of around 8 per cent, not the 10 per cent it had forecast. The shortfall was caused by construction delays of the sort exemplified by the UK.

"But this is a real growth," CIT argues, achieved against a background of powerful political and commercial resistance. It means some 85 per cent of 124 million European households can receive some form of pay television in theory (up from 7.9 per cent in 1983), though the systems are highly localised — Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland account for two-

thirds of those 10.5 million homes. Only three in 100 of cabled homes are on advanced networks, capable of doing anything other than passive receiving of channels. If CIT's predictions come true this should rise to 13 homes in 100 by the next decade.

And CIT predicts that some 21 million European homes, 17 per cent of the total, could well be cabled in some form by 1985. It applauds West Germany's Bundespost's commitment to cabling over a million homes now have CATV.

The stance is in contrast to British Telecom who are now seen as going "cool" on cable because they are fearful of helping to finance a competitor, capable of offering rival services, such as teleshopping and banking, which can be carried out on telephone wires.

Cable is now at the point of having to lay out its stall of having to market its entertainment services to a generally sceptical, ill-informed, even confused customers.

It is in this context that CIT gives a cautious short-term welcome to the system of Satellite Master Antennae Television (SMATV) as a "useful bridge" between the somewhat rival attractions of satellite-beamed programmes, direct to your roof-top, and cable, arriving under the street through laboriously constructed ducts. It involves a master aerial picking up a programme signal, which is then transmitted through a local network to a group of "cabled households," most probably flats or hotel rooms. CIT estimates perhaps 10.3 million homes within Europe are potentially subscribers for SMATV.

Drug giants make interferon truce

TWO giant drug companies have signed a truce ending their legal battle over the sale of interferon.

The pact between Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland and Shering-Plough of the United States may also prove a milestone in the vexed issue of how to patent and profit from the natural products of biotechnology.

Both companies claimed they had been first to isolate and produce alpha interferon using the mass production techniques of genetic engineering. Roche licensed its alpha interferon from the leading US biotechnology company, Genentech, and Shering-Plough had done a similar deal with Europe's biggest biotech company, Biogen.

Last year Shering/Biogen announced that they had won exclusive rights to sell alpha interferon in Europe from the European Patent Office. Roche/Genentech retaliated by winning United States patent rights and from there the battle escalated with each side threatening to sue the other into the ground.

Winning patent protection for ordinary drugs is fairly straightforward since they are exact, man-made com-

pounds which can be defined with molecular precision. But interferon, insulin and other substances naturally produced by the body enjoy no such protection.

The legal battle between Roche and Shering-Plough centred on the thorny question of which company rightfully owned the technique to mass produce alpha interferon outside the body in fermentation tanks.

Roche's partner, Genentech, had been first to isolate human interferon gene but Shering's partner, Biogen, had been first to learn how to insert the gene into mass producing bacteria. Thus far only the lawyers acting for both sides had got rich. But late last week Roche and Shering-Plough essentially agreed not to patent their rival interferon in their own protected market.

The truce will not end all future battles over biotechnology patents. The struggle to control sales of gamma interferon, human growth hormone and Factor VIII will be complex because a host of biotech companies are trying to launch these products.

James Erlichman

SAINSBURY'S

"For the 6th successive year, profit before tax and profit sharing has increased by over 20%. In ten years profit has grown from £15.4 million to over £168 million, a compound annual increase of 30.4% which after allowing for inflation is equivalent to 17.6% real growth per annum."

Sir John Sainsbury

Other points from the Chairman's Statement:

* Sales in Sainsbury outlets increased by 16% to reach £3,071 million and in Homebase by 60% to £84 million. Supermarket volume growth was similar to last year's, at over 9%. Sainsbury's price competitiveness has been improved still further, particularly in relation to major competitors.

* The Group's investment programme increased last year to the record figure of £246 million. The 15 new supermarkets opened had an average size of over 26,000 sq. ft. the highest ever. Homebase now has 23 stores, having opened a further 9 during the year with an average selling space of 46,000 sq. ft. per store.

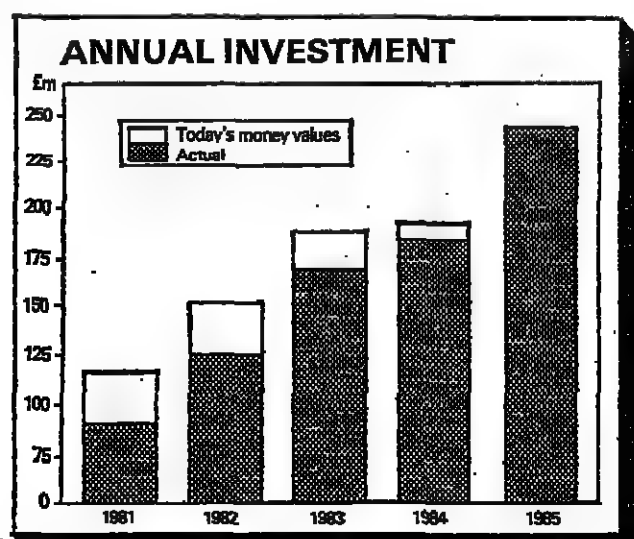
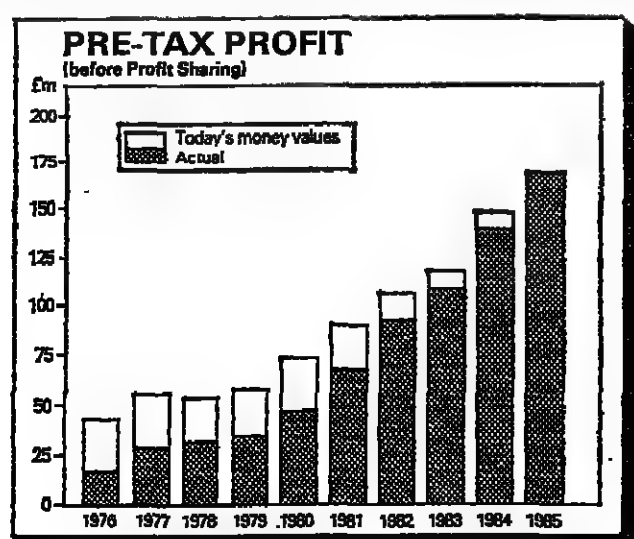
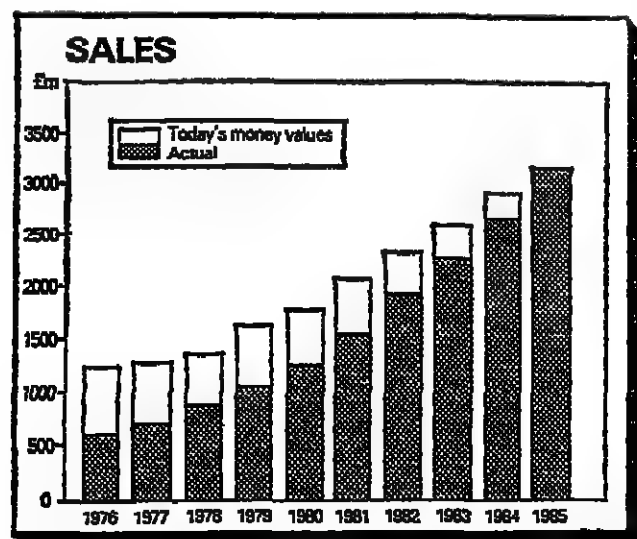
RESULTS	1985	1984	%
£ million	52 weeks to 23rd March	52 weeks to 24th March	increase
Sales	3,135.3	2,688.5	16.6
Retail Profit	158.8	133.7	18.7
Net Margin	5.06%	4.97%	
Associates	9.7	6.0	60.1
Profit before Tax and Profit Sharing	168.5	139.7	20.5
Profit Sharing	12.1	9.7*	24.1
Tax	48.0	41.0	16.9
Earnings per Share (35% tax)	14.64p	12.26p	19.4
Dividend per Share - net for year	4.50p	3.75p	20.0

* Restated on a comparable basis.

* SavaCentre opened its sixth hypermarket, in Edinburgh, where sales far exceeded forecast. In total, SavaCentre's sales increased by 17% to £236 million, whilst profits advanced by nearly a million pounds to £9.7 million.

* The performance of the Group's American associate, Shaw's, was also satisfactory with sales advancing by 14% to \$812 million and profit before tax up by 11% to \$20.2 million.

* Over 30,000 staff will benefit from profit sharing and receive in cash or shares the equivalent of about 4 weeks' pay. With the continued success of the employee share schemes, 13,500 staff, representing over a quarter of all our shareholders, now own Company shares.



Good food costs less at Sainsbury's....every year.

Free markets cannot work that way and as the government implied other types of funding are needed to bridge the financial gap for long term technological developments. The fault of the market is not its gloomy view now of electronics shares but its euphoric over-rating of high-tech industries a couple of years ago, when its forgetfulness of computers and microelectronics have been highly cyclical industries since they were born. And advertising

REMARKS:

430	Traffic Pk...	205
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148	+1	Uro real....	425
134		Warrford	425
203	-1	Webb (J)...	425
220			
445			
475			
475	+1		
485			

Rubber

149	Series HHS.	102	-1
72	Grad Cost . .	121	
154	High & Low.	85	+1
310			
445			
496			
278			
300			

Shipping

Ex. & Com.	278
------------	-----

316		Dr & Com....	210
855:1		Carmen Br....	63
307	+1	Fluents G.....	103 +1
315	+6	ION Str.....	90 +2
410		Jacobs (J)...	8591
284	+1	LOFS	21
268		Ocean T & T....	1179 +2
325		P & O Dfd....	373

122	REARVIEW M...	9
124	Ranchman ..	81
73		
#236		
#165		
84		
#134		-1
71		-1

EXCHANGES

163.00	Portugal	212.00
1.235	Spain	214.00
450.00	Sweden	11.20
0.58	Switzerland	3.22
4.34	USA	1.2725
11.13	Yugoslavia	312.00

PREVIOUS RATES	FORWARD RATES (one month)
Previous Closing Rates	
640-1.8560	
29-27.36	15.62 to 13.75 gros prem
29-78.59	29c to 23c premium

33-1.7579	0.55c to 0.50c premium
94-13.97	4.87 to 3.75 ore prem
87-11.91	3c to 2.37c premium
84-3.90	2.62 to 2.37 pennings prem
49-174.33	
98-8.99	

38-1.2433	
54-2.493.87	4 lire premium to par
29-320.86	
35-4.40	2.25c to 2c premium
23-11.27	0.87 to 0.12 ore premium

95 to 420 escudos dis	
2.75 to 3.37 ore discount	
2.37c to 2.12c premium	
0.56c to 0.53c premium	

RATES

Building society mortgage:	13
Building society:	7.7 net
Finance house rate:	13.5

KEY MARKETS %		
month	- 3 months	6 months
128	113	

month	3 months	6 months
7 1/2	8	8 1/2

$5\frac{1}{2}$ ¹⁶	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ¹⁶	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ¹⁶
$10\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$
$5\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$
<hr/>		
funds: $7\frac{1}{2}$	US prime rates: 10	
<hr/>		

Swaps sweep into fashion

Charles Grant looks at the workings of a new financing technique which has ballooned into a \$100bn market

THE ARRIVAL of the swap, a new financing technique, has revolutionary implications for any company or country which needs to borrow more than a few million dollars or pounds.

Swaps allow a borrower to chop and change his debts — from yen to dollar, from fixed rate to floating rate, or from short-term to long-term. Swapping has proved so useful and profitable, that the market has ballooned from nothing three years ago to about \$100 billion in 1984 — larger than the \$80 billion Eurobond market.

The swap is, in the words of a director of merchant

The swap is "the one fundamental and far reaching innovation that we've seen in the financial markets in the last 20 years"

bank S. G. Warburg, "the one fundamental and far-reaching innovation that we've seen in the financial markets in the last 20 years."

The boom in debt swapping follows a similar trend on the asset side of international finance, where many loans have been replaced by tradable assets such as floating rate notes or note insurance facilities. Now that liabilities, too, have become more liquid, a corporate treasurer can use the swaps market to actively manage his portfolio of debts. A good debt manager, like a good money manager, can profit from reading the market, and buying and selling at the right moment.

If a borrower believes interest rates will fall, he can swap out of fixed debt into floating, so that he will pay less interest if they do fall. If a company expects sterling to fall against the dollar, it can swap from dollars into sterling, so that the value of its debt, relative to other currencies, will decline with sterling.

Not all companies are brave enough to use swaps to anticipate currency and interest rate movements. But swaps offer another benefit, which has attracted virtually all the multinational banks with a few exceptions like Exxon — to the market.

When combined with a conventional borrowing such as a bond issue, swaps allow significantly cheaper money to be raised than bond issue alone could provide.

The magic of swaps is that everyone gains. This is possible because swaps are a sort of arbitrage, whereby different types of borrower can exploit the relative advantages that they each enjoy in certain markets but which are not directly available to others.

Swaps of interest rate type, for example, are often based on the fact that companies can obtain floating rate money from their regular banks at cheaper rates than governments could borrow similar funds. Banks and governments, on the other hand, usually borrow medium-term floating-rate funds, and can issue fixed-rate bonds much more cheaply than companies.

So in a typical interest rate swap, a government such as Denmark will issue a 12 per cent, five-year, fixed-rate bond but with the intention of swapping it so it becomes floating-rate money cheaper than the 1/5 per cent over Libor (a benchmark for floating rate money) that it would have to pay if it issued floating rate notes in its own name.

Denmark's counterparty, would typically be a company which wanted fixed-rate debt, but not being known internationally, it would have to pay a high rate, say 13 per cent, to obtain it. The company does have to have access to an equivalent amount of cheap floating rate bank debt at Libor.

The two parties swap interest payment over the life of the bond issue. Denmark pays the company Libor, effectively taking on floating rate debt. The company uses the Libor income to service its bank debt. It pays Denmark the fixed interest payments with which the kingdom services its bond issue — but at 12½ per cent, not 13 per cent, in recognition of Denmark's better credit rating. Denmark picks up this ½ per cent gain, so has an effective interest charge of ½ per cent below Libor. Thanks to the swap, both sides have achieved much cheaper money than they could have on their own.

Currency swaps work on the same principles as interest rate swaps: the relative strengths of the two parties

allow both to gain. To take a typical example, the World Bank likes to borrow fixed-rate Swiss francs, for the low interest rates. But it has borrowed so often in that market, that it would have to pay a premium to borrow again. So the World Bank finds a counterparty which can raise the Swiss francs for it, but would like to receive dollar funds — say IBM.

IBM then issues Swiss franc bonds at 6 per cent, which, because Swiss investors have a penchant for American blue chip companies, is the finest rate obtainable. The World Bank issues an equivalent amount of dollar bonds, with the same maturity, at 12 per cent. That is the same rate at which IBM could itself borrow in the dollar market.

The two parties then swap not only the interest payments, but also the principal. For the life of the swap, the

World Bank has effectively taken on Swiss franc debt, and IBM dollar debt. When the swap matures, the two re-exchange the principal at a pre-set exchange rate, so that each can pay off its initial bond issue.

The gain resulting from IBM being able to borrow Swiss francs at 6 per cent cheaper than the World Bank is split: IBM receives 8½ per cent from the World Bank, more than it has to pay out on the Swiss franc bonds; while the World Bank has Swiss franc debt ½ per cent cheaper than it could obtain in its own name.

When the swaps market first appeared, three years ago, its appeal for borrowers was the simple one that it offered cheaper ways of raising new money. But then companies discovered that it allowed them to profit from taking views on interest rate and currency movements: they could swap out of existing debt, into currencies and types of interest rate which they expected to become cheaper. Then treasurers

started swapping out of swaps, as well as out of existing debt.

The banks provide a secondary market: at any time during the life of a swap, a borrower can phone a bank and ask it to quote a price for buying the swap. Banks make markets in swaps, that is, they quote a bid and offer price, like they do in securities.

Swaps are sold at a profit or a loss. They are contracts, which have value, like securities. Their value goes up and down, as interest rates and currencies move. If, when rates are 12 per cent, you swap to pay fixed rate money and receive floating, and then rates move up to 13 per cent, that contract is profitable for you, and unprofitable for your counterparty. You can sell the swap into the secondary market for a cash payment.

The canny treasurer can make a lot of money for his company by swapping. The treasurer of the state-owned Gaz de France, Jean Reboul, is probably Europe's most active swapper. He's made 75 swaps in the last two years, worth over \$3 billion. Reboul has sold 21 of those swaps, for cash profits totalling \$40 million. Much of the profit has come from swapping out of dollars into European currencies during 1983 and 1984. When the dollar rose, increasing the market value of these swaps, Reboul cashed them in.

This is an unenviable business for treasurers with faint hearts. If Reboul had got the dollar wrong, he could have lost \$40 million. Some conservative corporations, like IBM and ICI, have raised new money by swaps, but will not trade them in the secondary market.

Increasingly, large companies are coming to see that to maintain a particular structure of debt involves making assumptions that currencies and interest rates will not move in an unfavourable direction and increase the cost of the debt.

More companies will come to share the view of BP's treasurer, John Brown: "We manage our liabilities actively. Our swaps represent an underlying commercial or strategic need, but we do watch them, and will trade them if we can get cheaper money by doing so."

Charles Grant is on the staff of *EuroMoney*.

TEACHERS

Thatcher hard line on dispute

By our Political Staff

The Prime Minister maintained a hard line on the teachers' dispute in the Commons yesterday despite rising pressure from her own back benches for negotiation to be resumed in a spirit of goodwill.

Discussions between the local authority employers and the teachers' unions within the Burnham Committee are due to be resumed on Thursday, but Mrs Thatcher made it clear in the House of Commons yesterday that there would be no additional money available in this financial year.

She maintained the view that if the teachers came to see Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, with a package which involved pay and conditions the government would be willing to talk. But they were not willing to talk on pay alone.

Twenty-three Conservative backbenchers yesterday signed an all-party, early-day motion which recognised the low pay of teachers and urged the Government to negotiate in a spirit of goodwill for a long-term solution to the problems associated with the teachers' pay, conditions, and the structure of the profession.

The National Union of Teachers' campaign of selective industrial action against schools in the last week brought complaints in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Mark Carlisle (C. Warrington S.), a former Education Secretary, said the NUT had called on teachers from four schools in his constituency as of yesterday because of his previous Cabinet office.

It was not possible to have any sort of respect for union leaders who justified their action on such spurious grounds, he said. "Sadly, the NUT is now, as a body, becoming the gravest danger to the professional status of teachers," said Mr Carlisle.

During Commons education questions Sir Keith Joseph refused to comment on whether he would employ his ministerial power of veto over any settlement above 4 per cent. He reiterated that he did not intend to make any more public money available.

That hard line specifically included no relaxation of the local authority expenditure targets if a settlement led to their overspending.

Mr Kenneth Hind (C. Lancashire West) showed great sympathy for the teachers' case, saying that they were taking industrial action as a sheer act of frustration. "It is hurting them as much as it is hurting the children they are teaching in the classroom."

He urged Sir Keith to do all he could to resolve the pay dispute and suggested that the Burnham Committee should be scrapped and that two separate committees dealing separately with conditions and pay should be amalgamated.

Sir Keith conceded that many teachers were striking with a heavy heart, but added that some were using methods of disruption which were virtually costless to them but very costly to the children.

Bus operators will have to help pensioners

TRANSPORT BILL

By our Political Staff

The Government last night tabled new amendments to the Transport Bill which will force private bus operators to take part in travel concessions schemes for pensioners.

During the first day of the report stage in the Commons of the Transport Bill, which deregulates bus services, the Government also successfully moved an amendment which makes bus operators subject to the restrictive trade practices laws for the first time.

Mr David Mitchell, the Transport Minister, moving the amendment on restrictive trade practices, said that in future when two or more operators enter into agreements by which they accept restrictions concerning the fares they will charge, the area they will serve and the frequency of services, they will be required to register such agreements with the Office of Fair Trading.

He said that agreements which involved significant restrictions would be referred by the Director-General of Fair Trading to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Competition is at the heart of our policy for buses, and the purpose of restrictive trade practices legislation is to foster

competition and to prevent undesirable restrictive practices," said Mr Mitchell.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the Shadow Transport Secretary, opposed the new clause, saying that the present co-ordination of services which took place was useful to travellers.

She said that many operators done-tailed their services in some areas to ensure that there was enough work to go round and to ensure that the services were provided.

But the new clause was added to the bill after a vote of 271 to 153 — (Government majority 118).

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, introducing a new clause obliging bus operators to take part in concessionary fares schemes, said the Government appreciated that purely voluntary participation of bus operators might in some cases leave gaps in the coverage of schemes.

Local authorities are to be given the power to serve participation notices on bus companies which refuse to take part. However, the Transport Secretary said, it would be wrong to compel operators into arrangements which were otherwise inappropriate or unfair.

Bus operators will be given the right to appeal on grounds to the Transport Secretary.

Mr Mitchell: "Must have no restrictive practices"

The new clause in the Bill will make it a criminal offence for an operator to systematically fail to provide a concessionary fare scheme, if he is under an obligation to do so.

Mrs Dunwoody said that the participation notice system was "full of loop-holes and cap-outs" for recalcitrant bus companies.

She said that some local authorities would have to go through the most complicated procedures if they wanted to operate a concessionary fare scheme.

Whereas the Government has underwritten concessionary fare schemes for pensioners in London, in the London Regional Transport Bill, Mr Ridley has offered no such undertaking for bus services outside London.

Favourable report on Scots drink law

By John Caryl

GOVERNMENT ambitions to relax the licensing law were encouraged yesterday by a favourable report on changes in the way the law is applied which were introduced in Scotland in 1976.

Ministers are already planning a bill in the autumn to allow shops to trade on Sunday. Their determination to proceed with this measure was increased after a majority of 120 on this issue in the House of Commons on Monday night.

The plan is that, once the shops legislation has been enacted, the Government could move to liberalise the drink laws. Both measures are seen as part of a drive to deregulation spearheaded by Lord Young, who believes that increased competition will create extra employment, particularly in the tourist areas.

The report on the Scottish drinks law changes contained the preliminary findings of a survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, the end of 1978 the licensing law in Scotland was changed to allow evening opening hours to be extended to 11 pm and to permit pubs to open on Sunday.

Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, said yesterday that the survey confirmed that the extension of the licensing hours "tends to be seen by the great majority as having led to more sensible drinking rather than as offering a temptation for people to drink more." Almost three-quarters of those surveyed agreed that the present law was an improvement on the old one.

"Since the law was changed there has been a wide improvement in the image of public houses

Mr Younger: "Sensible"

throughout Scotland. The survey suggests that this is probably the reason more women now drink in pubs and are more inclined to accompany their partners on a visit," he said.

"Although there has been an increase in alcohol consumption, mainly accounted for by women, in 1984 women still only consumed 23 per cent of the total. I am very pleased that the results show that the extension to licensing hours allowed under the 1976 Act has led to more sensible drinking rather than offering a temptation to drink more."

The survey showed that, for men, the average consumption rose very slightly from 14.3 units per week in 1978 to 14.5 in 1984, which is equivalent to half a pint of beer, lager or cider, a single measure of spirit, a glass of table wine or a small glass of fortified wine. Among women there was a significant increase in weekly alcohol consumption from 2.8 units in 1978 to 3.5 in 1984.

The increase happened in all age groups of women. It was most apparent not among the youngest women, as the OPCS expected, but among those aged 26 to 45.

TELEVISION

PM takes a shine to telly

By our Political Staff

The Prime Minister yesterday gave the first public indication of her new-found enthusiasm for televising the proceedings of the House of Commons.

She told MPs that there may be a debate on the issue in the autumn and later let it be known that she has definitely abandoned her former opposition to allowing the cameras into the Commons chamber.

MPs approved by 164 votes to 159 a backbench motion in November, 1983, to allow a television experiment, but this did not lead to any Government action. Mrs Thatcher and the Leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, were opposed.

The reason given for Mrs Thatcher's change of mind is that radio transmission of Commons proceedings allows the public to hear a lot of unruly noise but not to see the action which might explain it.

Mrs Thatcher is also likely to believe that television would give her an opportunity to shine for a larger audience when she is at the Dispatch Box.

Her public remarks yesterday came in answer to a question from Mr Jonathan Aitken (C. Thanet S.). "I thought I heard a murmur from my friend (Mr Biffen) that there might be a vote perhaps in the autumn," she said.

No decisions have been taken about any editorial limitation on the television organisations and the Government will not allow to show the impression to develop that it is stampeding MPs into hasty action.

No horse-trading with Alliance-Kinnock

By James Naughtie

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said yesterday, that he would not negotiate with the SDP-Labour Alliance leaders to sustain a minority Labour Government if the need arose after the next general election.

If they did not support Labour's programme, he said, he would prefer a second election to try to settle the issue.

Mr Kinnock said on TV-am: "That is the way to do it — not horse trading between me and a minority party leader who have commanded an inadequate proportion of the vote."

However, Mr Kinnock claimed that Labour majority was certain.

He accused Dr David Owen,

Social Democratic party leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, of preferring to try to hang on to power rather than support a policy designed to deal with the effects of Tory policies.

The Labour leader also quoted two letters from Dr Owen and Mr Steel to Mr John Home Robertson, Labour MP for East Lothian, which appeared to give different accounts of the Alliance's intentions in a hung parliament.

Dr Owen told him that he believed the Alliance should approach whichever party had been given the greatest number of votes to negotiate, with a view to negotiation.

Mr Steel, however, said that he believed the Alliance could not "automatically align our-

selves with another party on an arithmetical basis. What mattered was policy agreement. Alliance sources last night claimed that there was no difference in the approaches because what mattered was achieving agreement on policy for a coalition or a deal.

However, Mr Kinnock and his colleagues intend to use what they see as a different emphasis by the two leaders as one of the elements in their campaign against the Alliance.

Mr Kinnock laughed off the suggestion that his widely publicised attack on Dr Owen last week had been abusive. "If he is wounded by that he is even smaller than I thought he was," he said. "He is a doctor and he will know the accuracy of my diagnosis."

DEFENCE

Poland supplies the bang

THE Prime Minister confirmed yesterday that the British Army had placed an order for 11,000 medium artillery shells with a Belgian company which obtains its explosives from Poland.

Mrs Thatcher provoked laughter in the Commons during the Prime Minister's question time when she told Mr David Penhaligon (L. Truro) that the contract was justified by the Ministry of Defence's

"policy of greater competition."

Mr Penhaligon had asked the Prime Minister how continuity of supplies of shells would be maintained in the event of hostilities breaking out between East and West.

The Prime Minister said MoD tenders were only sought from recognised and established sources of manufacture, and Britain did not procure any ammunition directly from the Eastern bloc.

FALKLANDS

Shackleton under fire

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow, yesterday criticised Lord Shackleton, a former Labour Defence Minister, for his statement in Port-

Stanley that it would be impossible for any future British government to "ditch" the islands.

Mr Dalyell said that Lord Shackleton's statement was absolutely contrary to Labour policy and he would be raising the matter with the Parliamentary Labour party. He would be asking the PLP chairman, on what authority Lord Shackleton had made the statement.

"People who take the Labour whip have no business to be making these statements," Mr Dalyell said. Labour policy was to negotiate withdrawal of our troops from the Falklands. Lord Shackleton's speech was calculated to infuriate South Americans and others, Mr Dalyell said.

Lord Shackleton said on Monday that the Falklands could be important to Britain in the long term as a key element in the Antarctic geopolitical region quite apart from the fact that the people are our people."

GLENEAGLES

Extend it, says Steel

THE Liberal Leader, Mr David Steel, called yesterday for a new Gleneagles Agreement among Commonwealth leaders to extend the boycott of South Africa to cover not only sport but also economic, social and cultural links.

He told a conference of leading Commonwealth figures at Marlborough House in London: "In a month when we have been celebrating the 40th anniversary of VE day we would do well to remember that the spiritual heirs of Adolf Hitler are alive and ruling in South Africa."

Gerrard & National PLC

Results for the year ended 5th April 1985

	1985	1984
Profit for the year	£5,154m	£10,117m
Total cost of Dividends	£4,008m	£3,590m
Disclosed Shareholders' Funds	£60,098m	£57,140m
Total Assets	£3,666,915m	£3,193,699m

Group Profit for the year. Group Profit after providing for taxation, minority interests and a transfer to Inner Reserves amounted to £5,154,000 (1984 £10,117,000).

Dividend. It is proposed that a final dividend of 10.2p (1984 9p) be paid on each Ordinary Share of 25p. When added to the Interim Dividend already paid of 3p (1984 3p) this makes a total of 13.2p (1984 12p) an increase of 10%. The proposed dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 25p each will be paid to Shareholders on the register at the close of business on the 3rd June, 1985.

Disclosed Shareholders' Funds. The Group's Disclosed Shareholders' Funds stand at £60.10 million compared with £57.14 million last year.

Total Assets. The Total Assets of the Group (excluding assets subject to repurchase arrangements) amount to £3,667 million compared with £3,194 million in 1984.

Extracts from the statement of the Chairman, R. G. Gibbs

Review of the Year. It would be no exaggeration to say that the last financial year was one of the most volatile in the history of this country, thus giving your company a very unfavourable trading background. In view of this I am pleased to inform you that group profits for the year amounted to £5,154,000 after taxation, minority interests and a transfer to inner reserves. It has been a difficult but most stimulating twelve months in which turnover has been considerably higher than previously, averaging well over £1 billion a day.

Total Resources. Shareholders may be interested to know that we believe Gerrard and National now accounts for more than one third of the total resources of the London Discount Market compared with one eighth at the time of our merger in 1969.

The Future. We have applied to the Bank of England to become market makers in gilt-edged securities.

We intend to continue expanding all our present activities and particularly to increase our already extensive customer base. The closer relationship between money and capital markets, as well as the structural changes in the City, encourage us to explore further the various logical extensions to our traditional business.

We view the future with confidence and enthusiasm and are sure that there is, and will be, a role for the independent, international, fixed-interest specialist such as ourselves. We emphatically believe we are in the right place at the right time.

The Report and Accounts have been published

Gerrard & National PLC

32 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BE. Tel: 01-623 9981

Members of the London Discount Market Association

SPORTS GUARDIAN

How history was made at Headingley

Mike Brearley, in the first of five extracts from his definitive new book, *The Art Of Captaincy*, recalls England's most remarkable Test victory, over Australia in 1981

THE CAPTAIN must be alive to different possibilities of attack and defence, of experiment and conventionality. There is, or should be, a constant inter-action between the captain and other players. It is his responsibility to sort out good from bad advice, and to know when to, and when not to, bow out.

The captain may also have to pay attention to the role that a certain player has in a team. Roles may be restrictive or enabling. For instance, Bob Willis had, in 1981, been the spearhead of England's attack for a decade. But during the previous two years there were periods when his ability to bowl fast appeared to be waning. At the same time, Graham Dilley had been emerging as a genuinely fast bowler, but he was still raw and had, in Willis's words, to be "mothered and used" in short spells.

Moreover, in 1980 and 1981 Ian Botham could be less dependent on to bowl reliably and aggressively for long periods. All these factors meant that, in the early part of the 1981 season, Bob was called upon to bowl more over in a day than before. It was impossible for him to keep going flat out throughout. He had, therefore, begun to aim more for accuracy than for speed. His role in the attack had gradually, and without explicit recognition, changed from that of the front-line strike bowler to being — partially at least — a stock bowler.

In the first innings of the Headingley Test, Bob had bowled pretty well, but without taking a wicket. He had not reached maximum pace, partly because the reason was mentioned, partly because he was anxious about even more no-balls if he aimed for that final edge of speed. On the evening before the last day, when Botham was in the bar, Willis himself made the crucial suggestion that in the first innings we had been too con-



BOB WILLIS, the author and Ian Botham, who forged the astonishing victory, achieved after following-on.

media. I had added, half-joking, at that other end, hoping, probably vainly, that he might be able to swing the ball out. My reaction, playing for time, was, "You mean you've had enough of coming uphill into the wind?" This acknowledged Bob's problem: the wind had been blowing slightly without committing myself. The response probably also expressed irritation that he should suddenly prefer the other end and thereby make my plans less clear-cut. Willis replied, grumpily, "Okay, I'll call on here then."

During the next over, Old's second, I put Bob's question to Bob Taylor and Botham. They favoured giving Willis the choice of ends. Ian said, "He's looking our most dangerous bowler." I agreed. We must give Willis his head. I indicated as much by signalling to him down at fine-leg.

Someone had to bowl the next over from the Grandstand end. I was not keen to try Dilley again, as I feared that he might be expensive. Botham was a possibility, but he had not looked generous. Old was the more likely bet to bowl with Willis, but he could not bowl two consecutive overs. I decided to put Peter Willey on. Not only for want of anyone better: he had turned his off-breakers even on the first day, so he was bound to find some assistance from the pitch on the second day.

I felt, too, that neither Dyson nor Chappell would go on to the attack against him. Anxious about taking undue risks, they might give a catch to a close fielder, and even if not, two or three overs should not prove costly. This was almost certainly the last chance to see Willey's spin locally capable of making a decisive contribution. Willey bowled three overs. They did not look particularly dangerous, though the ball did turn. At least they cost only four runs. After them I reverted,

with conviction, to Old.

Meanwhile, Bob was steaming in downhill. We reminded him not to worry about no-balls and encouraged him to keep harrying the batsmen as he was doing. At last he — and our luck — changed. First Willis bowled a perfect bouncer at Chappell who, hurriedly protecting his face, could only job the ball up for Taylor to catch. Next over, Old twice hit Dyson painful blows on the hand as he pushed tentatively forward. There was nothing tentative about the bowling or the fielding now. Old, too, was bowling with more aggression than earlier in the match, and his contribution as the accurate, mean foil to Willis proved invaluable. Until Bright took 10 off his last over with a couple of slogs to leg he was hit for only 11 runs in the eight overs he bowled.

Willis summoned up all his energy for his last over before lunch. In four balls he took two wickets — those of Kim Hughes and Graham Yallop. Once Hughes had gone, with the score 58 for three, we knew we had a real chance. We roused Bob still further: he must surely fancy getting Yallop out this time. Yallop lasted just three balls, beautifully caught by Gatting at short-leg off a nasty, kicking delivery.

The score was 58 for four. We inched — in the dressing-room, at such a crucial stage — knowing that the odds must have come down from 500-1 to about 6-4.

We spent some time trying to predict how the remaining batsmen would play. Rod Marsh might well "have a go." In the first innings of the first Test, at Nottingham, on a similar pitch, he had slogged a quick 19 before being caught off a slider at long-leg. Geoff Lawson and Dennis Lillee too might have a swing (if we got down to them) especially if we pitched the ball up. Dyson, Allan Border, and Ray Bright would probably "grat" — that is, fight it out by orthodox batting. One thing was clear: we must keep running at them, and attacking.

It was also clear that, unless there was an unpredictable change, I should rely on Willis to bowl until the death from the top — Kirkstall Lane — and. There was also no difficulty in deciding to continue with Old, especially as Border was the next batsman; Old has always fancied last orders.

In the event he soon bowled Border, for a duck, and Willis dismissed Dyson and Marsh in quick succession, the latter falling to another fine catch, this time by Dilley, a few feet in from the boundary at fine-leg: 74 for seven. Between overs Bob came up to tell me umpire David Evans had told him not to bowl bouncers at Lawson. I was surprised. Lawson is a more than competent batsman — except against the bouncer. "Forget it," I retorted to Bob. "But don't bother with an out-and-out bouncer at first; just short of length, rib-height."

Next over Willis hit his very first ball at Lawson. Bob had him caught behind: 75 for eight.

Willis had taken six wickets in six overs, after bowling 37 overs in the match without a single wicket. In 58 minutes seven wickets had fallen for 19 runs, on a pitch playing little worse than in the first innings, when the same batsmen had amassed 401 for nine.

This extraordinary match still had an unnerving twist or two in it. As soon as Willis dropped short Lillee stepped back and poked the ball high over me at first slip for four. I decided that we had to guard against that shot, so I took Gooch from third slip and put him at deep fly slip, behind second slip. Again Lillee made room to cut, this time heading Dilley at wide third-man: another four. Immediately Willis was forced to switch either his length or his line, or both. So Lillee deftly moved the other way, towards off-stump, and clipped the ball away to backward square-leg for three more runs. When he cut another four, and Bright connected with two solid, though risky, blows to leg Old we were suddenly back on the defensive, on the brink of defeat.

This was the point at which Gatting helped us to dismiss Lillee. At this stage we could afford only two close catchers, both at slip. We had been forced to have two third-men, as well as a backward point and an extra cover. And short-leg had gone back to backward square-leg, saving one. Now Lillee tried to play more conventionally again a reasonable approach, as we had so few close fielders. He may have changed his mind when he saw the ball well pitched up, and decided too late to drive it, Terry Alderman, the last man

of over, I asked Botham which he preferred, third slip or gully. He wanted the extra slip; he was right. Agonisingly, two very sharp chances went to Old in exactly that position, and he missed both. Perhaps it was as well that it was a Yorkshireman standing at third slip at that moment.

But a few moments later it was all over. Appropriately, Willis finished the match in a perfect, most emphatic way, clean bowling Bright middle stump with a yorker. Australia were all out for "Nelson" — 111; England had won by 19 runs with Willis taking eight for 43. It was only the second time in Test history, and the first this century, that a side had won after following-on.

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TOMORROW: The hassle of captaincy.

W. J. Weatherby on the world heavyweight championship

W. J. Weatherby on the world heavyweight championship

Holmes labours to victory

BOXING

With his left eye almost closed, Larry Holmes looked more like the loser than the winner after successfully defending his IBF world heavyweight title by outpointing Carl "The Truth" Williams in Reno, Nevada, early yesterday.

If young Williams, at 25 ten years younger than Holmes, had not overspent his energy too early and become tired in the later rounds, he would be the new champion. His short career of 16 wins in 16 fights accurately reflected the capability of this big strong natural heavyweight with basic skills and much promise, but no experience of fighting 15 rounds.

Used to pacing himself over 10, he found the extra five rounds too much for his endurance and allowed the ageing overweight champion to steal the fight. The judges from Seattle, Las Vegas and Virginia gave the points verdict unanimously to Holmes by 148-133, 143-142 and 146-139.

Williams stood in front of Holmes, whom he cockily dressed as "Fog" and successfully out-jabbed him during the early rounds, but when he tried to follow up with a right he frequently overbalanced, and as he tired in the later rounds this several times enabled Holmes to land his formidable combinations. Close to the end of the ninth round

Holmes scored heavily to the body and Williams seemed about to go down when the referee saved him.

From then on Williams was less aggressive, allowing Holmes to take a breather and come back strongly in the last three rounds, but the champion was

warned several times by the referee for hitting with an open glove after his thumb had opened a cut close to Williams's left eye. The challenge-

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The case of the bored policemen

THE ONLY untraditional feature of England's tour of New Zealand is the police protection which follows the party wherever they go. No date it seems to have been rather overdone at yesterday's practice, half-a-dozen or so policemen got out of their minibus, took off their helmets and jackets, purloined a ball earmarked for the England session, and proceeded to indulge in a game of schoolboys at Sudbury or Vale of Lune.

There is a certain amount of resentment among the press corps, because we have been kicked out of the England team's hotel to be in the middle of the press. On the other hand, if there is to be trouble from the protestors demonstrating about the All Blacks' forthcoming tour of South Africa, and about England's visit it is just as well to be protected from unwanted intrusions.



NZ RUGBY DIARY David Frost

After a little bit of detective work on our own part, we have discovered there is a policeman looking after the interests of the press. We have even identified him: he wears grey trousers and a grey sweater, and is about the size of Colin

Meads plus six inches. He has not yet made contact with us but, provided he does not try to swoop on our extramural activities, we will buy him a drink at the end of the tour.

WHEN WE were in Whangarei last week I met John Minto, leader of the All Black Racists Tours organisation which is at the front of the South African tour protests. With his jutting jaw and gaunt shoulders, he reminded me forcibly of a youthful Billy Graham, that other great evangelist. I felt he would draw as big a crowd to Speakers Corner as Donald Soper, and he knows how to use the media almost as well as did Peter Main in 1966.

LISTENING to local radio the other morning I was somewhat surprised to hear a man introduced as Christopher Laidlaw talking about the pitfalls facing New Zea-

land's foreign policy. The voice sounded similar, and enquiries revealed that this was indeed Chris Laidlaw, the former All Black scrum-half who captained Oxford University and subsequently spent many years in the Commonwealth secretariat in London.

Laidlaw nowadays climbs into the New Zealand Prime Minister's think-tank to expound his theories on foreign policy, and particularly African affairs, and is tipped to become prime minister himself within the next 10 years. It is to be hoped that something of his Oxford education will have rubbed off on him. A pious hope — he was always his own man.

Come to think of it, one of the greatest things about New Zealanders is that they are their own men or women. It's great to be in a country where there is no such thing as equivocation — here, they can't even spell it.

rounds, Williams successfully protected it and landed enough of his own jabs to close Holmes's left eye.

This performance elevates Williams into the status of a leading heavyweight, but where it leaves the British Holmes is unclear. He usually welcomes post-fight press conferences, but this time he was too tired and perhaps too disappointed with his own performance to talk to reporters.

Having earned \$2.5 million against Williams's \$150,000, Holmes would clearly like a few more big paydays before retiring for good and is one victory short of equalling the late Rocky Marciano's record of 49-0. Before last night's fight he was talking about equalling the record with a meaningless contest against a young white club fighter in Ohio.

Holmes now calls himself a "boxing executive" with the right to select his own opponents, but in choosing Williams after Michael Spinks, the world light-heavyweight champion, dropped out, he nearly outstayed his welcome. By overestimating his ability to handle a strong young fighter who forced him to fight every round.

If an outstanding champion like Holmes has to resort to such tricks as hitting with an open glove and thumbing his opponent, then it is time to retire. He certainly does not need the money.

One family, though, is holding its own in New York City's largest black community outside of Harlem. Oddly enough, they are not American but English, and they moved from Manchester to Bedford-Stuyvesant in June of 1982. The Foster family — father, Carl; mother, Sandra; and children, Olla, Tunde, Elaine and Carl, Jr. — ran to America, to New York, to Bedford-Stuyvesant, to find their dreams in Manhattan, where Carl worked as a heavy goods driver while his wife worked as a sewing machinist in their home. They lived in a tenement on Union Street in Brooklyn, in a tiny first-floor apartment with never enough heat or hot water.

Mrs Foster admitted to being nervous and fright-

ened. "I was frightened to move out the door without my husband. It was very depressing — not finding a job right away." Her husband, however, was a painter and handyman while she now works for a jewellery firm in Manhattan with her oldest child, Olla.

She misses the camaraderie of her native England. "It was a good community. Everybody helped everybody. Everyone was friendly. If you had a problem — everyone was there to help you. Her oldest son, Tunde, 19, wants to fight his way out through boxing. Appearing slightly taller than his 125lb, he has enjoyed considerable success and his trophies stand two and three deep. He made it to the finals of the New York City Golden Gloves last year, losing a tough decision, and the year before made it to the quarterfinals.

He won a gold medal at the Empire State Games the year before and travelled with a team from the Bedford-Stuyvesant gym to Jamaica, where he won his two bouts. "It's tempting to stay amateur another four years and go on to the Olympics. I'll be 22 or 23." He thinks for a moment. "Maybe one more year in the Gloves. I want to stay in it until I win it."

Tunde had an uncle who

was a heavyweight at the Collyhurst and Moston Boxing Club and brought him there when he was four. He returned when he was 13, winning the boys' club championship, the British Amateur Championship and reaching the finals of the ABA Championships, while compiling a 40-10 record.

His parents encouraged him to continue boxing here. "I know Brooklyn is a ghetto — lots of drugs, people getting killed — so my mother and father said 'Why don't you carry on the boxing?' I want to win a world title and respect. I like the money at the end of it."

He occasionally does odd jobs, but holds no steady employment. "If I turn professional and I have 10 fights and lose eight and lose them bad, I'll know that boxing is not for me as a professional. I'll go back to school, pick up somewhere. Maybe if I don't make it I have to fall back on? Open a boxing club — that's all I have to fall back on."

He runs with the Olympic champion Mark Breland in Brooklyn's Prospect Park and shadowboxes and skips in the basement of his building. The Bedford-Stuyvesant gym is a 15-minute walk from his home, where he trains under George Washington, the

trainer who works with Breland.

"Brian Hughes, my trainer in England, told me to look for a guy named Mark Breland and to check out George Washington. I want to go to the top and win. I want to become the champion and get out of the sport when I'm 26, 27. I want to help my family. Buy them things, buy them things they want. A new pair of shoes..."

Foster quickly noticed the difference between the American and English boxers. "The American guys are tough and keep coming. They're more relaxed and more flexible. They move more here, more dancing. 'Here you have more tournaments — you know you have to move more against those guys. In England, there's less competition. Here you have to go through about 50 guys. In England, you have to go through about 10 guys."

In the small, chilly living room where burglars stole their television set just before Christmas, Mrs Foster sits, three of her four children clustered around her. Her oldest, Olla, is leaving with her date and receives an admonishment from her mother to be home early.

"Elaine wants to be a nurse or an air hostess. Carl Jr. has always said he wants to be an archaeologist. Olla is very quiet." She becomes thoughtful. "I could say, yeah, I miss family and friends, but I'm happy here. 'She sighs as her voice trails off. "I just want my children to have a good life."

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BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Garbar. 11.15 Pages from Ceefax. 1.00 pm News. 1.30 Mr Benn. 1.45 Pages from Ceefax. 2.15 Racing from Goodwood. 3.55 Lay on Five. 4.10 The Wombles. 4.15 The Biskits. 4.35 Take Two. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Duncan Dares. 5.35 Gloria.

6.00 NEWS: Weather News.

6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.00 WOGAN.

7.40 HILARY. Marti Cane leads the sitcom repeat as mishap-prone mediaperson. Hilary, now trying to chat an aristocratic interviewee into being indiscreet.

8.10 DALLAS: Trial and Error. It's only a theory, mind, but what if Mark is alive, and came back from his miracle cure so he could secretly bump off Naldo so Jenna would take the rap so Bobby would turn to Pam so Mark's debt to Pam would be repaid? No! At least it beats being bored to death by that interminable trial and the Ewing Oil battle... Ceefax sub-titles.

9.00 NEWS: Weather News.

9.25 Q.E.D.: Gina - The Last Campbell. "I need to prove to myself, and perhaps to the admirers of the Campbell family, that I was made of the same stuff they were." Thus Gina, granddaughter of Sir Malcolm, daughter of Donald, who nearly died like her father in a boat called Bluebird last year, when her inherited obsession with speed and records led her to push herself and her craft just too far. Neil Parker's film records that breath-snatching moment at Nottingham when the new Bluebird went out of control; follows the last Campbell through a year in which she aimed to follow family tradition and break the women's water speed record.

9.55 SPORTSNIGHT. Going to the dogs, again, with live coverage of the 27th Greyhound TV Trophy final. Plus Life With The Lloyds, in which tennis star Chris talks about her career and marriage; preview of next week's European Cup Final.

10.45 PRIME CUT. Michael Ritchie's ugly, gruesome Gothic thriller, made in 1972, stars Lee Marvin as the Chicago slayer, a troubleshooter sent to Kansas City to sort out maverick mobster Gene Hackman, who's running his own sidelines at abattoir and orphanage. Sissy Spacek, in her first screen role, makes the most of it.

12.19 Weather, close.

Wales: 5.35-6.00 Wales Today. 5.35-7.00 Gloria.

Scotland: 9.20-10.30 am. 10.50-1.30 pm General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Northern Ireland: 5.35 pm The Sport. 5.40-6.00 pm News. 6.00-6.15 pm News. 6.15-6.30 pm News.

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BBC-2

6.30-7.20 am Open University. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 9.30 Daytime on Two: Science Workshop. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Maths at Work. 10.45 Mindstretchers. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 A-Level Statistics. 11.30 A-Level English. 12.5 pm Realidades de Espana. 12.50 Pages from Ceefax. 1.30 One World. 2.00 Watch. 2.15 Subtitle Slot: Sex Education. 2.40 Zig Zag. Ceefax sub-titles. 3.00 Pages from Ceefax. 3.50 Racing from Goodwood. 4.20 Pages from Ceefax.

5.30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.35 ARTHUR NEGUS ENJOYS: Deane Park, Northamptonshire.

6.00 THE DANGEROUS DAYS OF KIOWA JONES. Robert Horton, onetime Wagon Train regular leads this dull 1968 TV movie about a wandering cowboy enlisted by a dying lawman to take charge of the two prisoners who he was escorting into custody. With Diane Baker, Sal Mineo, Gary Merrill.

7.40 EBONY. Juliet Alexander and Vince Herbert with another edition, last of the series of the magazine for the black community.

8.10 THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW. Peter Seabrook and Alan Titchmarsh are our green-fingered guides to the spectacular horticultural display in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

9.00 BLEAK HOUSE. 7. Penultimate episode of the BBC's best-ever Dickens dramatisation, with a second party now learning Lady Dedlock's secret, and an arrest pending in the matter of Tulkinghorn's murder. Diana Rigg, Denholm Elliott lead, with Dave King, Ian Hogg, Suzanne Burden. Ceefax sub-titles.

9.55 BOOKMARK. Forty years after Keith Bookmark's death in the Normandy landings, Ian Hamilton builds up a picture, from Douglas's writings, paintings and diaries and the recollections of his friends, of the young tank officer regarded as WW2's finest poet. Plus an interview by Shiva Naipaul with Vargas Llosa, the eminent Peruvian novelist whose historical epic The War of the End of the World has just been awarded the Hemingway Prize.

10.45 NEWSPRING. Including a report of the Lords debate on the committee stage of the local government bill. 11.30 Weather. 11.35 Open University.

12.30 Close.

Scotland: 5.30-6.00 pm Racing from Goodwood.

N. Ireland: 5.30-6.15 pm Jobstart.

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ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 Headlines: Schools. 9.30 Gather Round. 9.47 Finding Out. 10.40 Living and Growing. 10.45 Mindstretchers. 10.48 The Land. 11.10 Stop. Look. Listen. 11.22 Picture Box. 11.40 History Around You. 11.55 Rub a Dub Dub. 12.00 Tales from Fat Tulip's Garden. 12.10 pm Our Backyard. 12.30 Raw Energy. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Country Practice. 2.25 On the Market. 2.55 Take the High Road. 3.20 News Headlines. 3.25 Sons and Daughters.

3.55 FOOTBALL: World Cup Special. Live coverage from Helsinki of the 21st English Programme. 4.00 The English Programme. 4.08 The Land. 11.10 Stop. Look. Listen. 11.22 Picture Box. 11.40 History Around You. 11.55 Rub a Dub Dub. 12.00 Tales from Fat Tulip's Garden. 12.10 pm Our Backyard. 12.30 Raw Energy. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Country Practice. 2.25 On the Market. 2.55 Take the High Road. 3.20 News Headlines. 3.25 Sons and Daughters.

5.55 NEWS: weather.

6.10 THAMES NEWS.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 ARTHUR C. CLARKE'S WORLD OF STRANGE POWERS: Phantoms and Fantastic Photographs. More funny phenomena from the sage's scrapbook, including the most famous fairy story ever. Mrs Frances Griffiths tells how she and her little cousin had a bit of fun in 1921, and fooled Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Oracle sub-titles.

7.30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 JUGGERNAUT. Richard Lester's better-than-expected suspense thriller, made in 1974, stars Omar Sharif as the luxury liner captain having a rotten crossing even before he learns about the timebombs aboard. Richard Harris as the beat-the-clock explosives expert, Anthony Hopkins as the land-based cop hunting the homicidal bomber. Plus D. Hemmings, R. Kinnear, M. Horden.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 MIDWINTER SPORTS SPECIAL. Soccer again, as Jim Rosenthal brings highlights of this afternoon's World Cup qualifier between Finland and England, and action from the second leg of the UEFA Cup Final between Real Madrid and Videoton of Hungary. Plus exclusive coverage of Larry Holmes' World Heavyweight title fight against Carl 'The Truth' Williams, from Reno.

12.00 GANGSTER GREATS. A round-up of classic May movies and sports that were spawned up to and including the new Johnny Dangerous.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Rabbi Julian Neuberger. Closedown.

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